

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE AMEER MAHOMED YAKOUB KHAN, WALI OF CABUL, RULER OF AFGHANISTAN.—SEE PAGE 351.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at 10, New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of F. C. Carr-Gomm, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 25, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Gwendolen Chaplin, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst., at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, Lady Mary Plowden, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 17, Cavendish-square, Lady Musgrave (of Edenhall), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th inst., at the parish church of Barton-on-the-Heath, by the Rev. C. R. Bird, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Barnard, R.D., and the Rev. A. Fortescue, cousins of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Arthur Nettleship, Rector of the parish, the Hon. W. R. Verney, younger son of the late Lord Willoughby de Broke, to Elizabeth Georgina, only daughter of Major Robert Wilberforce Bird, of Barton House, Warwickshire.

On the 10th inst., at St. Peter's Eaton-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Overton, Canon non-residential of Lincoln and Vicar of Legbourne, Henry Charles Hyman Allenby, Esq., of Kenwick Hall, Lincolnshire, to Mary Florence, daughter of Thomas Garfit, Esq., M.P.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at Ferne, Wiltshire, Katherine Grace, wife of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart., and daughter of the late Hon. Waller O'Grady, of Castlebar, in the county of Limerick, aged 51.

On the 8th inst., at Aix-les-Bains, France, Sir Donald Campbell, Bart., of Dunstaffnage, Argyllshire, aged 49.

On the 5th inst., at 22A, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, Mary Frances, the beloved wife of Sir R. H. Davies, K.C.S.I., aged 35.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15.
First Sunday after Trinity. Hospital Sunday.
Morning Lessons: Josh. iii. 7-iv. 15; John xxi. Evening Lessons: Josh. v. 13-vi. 21, or xxiv.; 1 Pet. i. 1-22.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Barry; 3 p.m., Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. St. Paul's A. Brooke.
St. James's, noon, Rev. Canon Connor Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. B. F. Smith; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (sixth Boyle Lecture).

MONDAY, JUNE 16.
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Redhouse on the Laudatory Epithets of God in the Qur'an, &c.).
International Literary Congress, Stratford-on-Avon: dinner, &c.
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Rear-Admiral J. H. Selwyn on the most Powerful Ironclad).

TUESDAY, JUNE 17.
Cambridge Commencement Day.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital New Buildings: first stone to be laid by the Prince of Wales.
Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Musical Union, matinee, 3.30 p.m.
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.
National Society for Education of the Poor, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.
The Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Oxford Encenia, commemoration of founders.
Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott, report on the International Meteorological Congress at Rome, April, 1878; papers by Messrs. W. Marriott, C. Meldrum, W. Ellis, and C. N. Pearson).
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Fitch on Discipline).
Society of Arts, conversation, at South Kensington Museum.
Sir Julius Benedict's Annual Morning Concert, St. James's Hall.
London Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Moncreuf D. Conway on Forbidden Fruits).

THURSDAY, JUNE 19.
New moon, 8.20 p.m.
Great Northern Hospital, reading by Mr. Brandram, Langham Hall, 3.
Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m.
Bankers' Institute, London Institution (Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave on the Three Great Banks of Europe: Banks of England, France, and Germany).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves on Gardenia; papers by Dr. Stenhouse, Drs. Armstrong and Tilden, Mr. H. T. Brown, Dr. Carnelly and W. C. Williams, R. Warington, Dr. Gladstone, and Mr. Tribe, and R. Schunk).
Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, annual examination, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20.
The Queen's Accession, 1837.
Cambridge Easter Term ends.
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21.
The Longest Day.
Foundation of New Eddystone Light-house to be laid by the Duke of Edinburgh.
New Philharmonic Society, concert, St. James's Hall.
Crystal Palace: Fête, visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 33, Pall-mall.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Ten to Six daily. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN, Alpine, Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Ware, Superintendent of the Gallery.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz. The last Concert, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, at Three. The programme will include: Overture, "Leonora," No. 3, in C. Beethoven; Concerto, for Piano and Orchestra, in B flat minor, Op. 23, Tchaikowsky; Symphony, "The Power of Sound," (Die Weihe der Töne), Spohr; Concertstück, for Piano and Orchestra, Weber; Overture, "Fennelander," Wagner. Pianoforte, Dr. Hans von Bulow. Vocalist, Herr Anton Schott. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at Chappell and Co's; Austin's; and of Mr. W. Ganz, 170, Harley-street, W.

HANS VON BULOW will give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on Monday Afternoons, June 18 and 21, at Three o'clock. Vocalist, Herr Anton Schott, from the Royal Opera, Hanover (his first appearance in England). Tickets, 7s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., at the usual Agents; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.

HERR XAVER SCHARWENKA'S CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC on THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three o'clock, assisted by Herr Franka, Violin; Herr Heimendahl, Violoncello; Herr Van Elene, Violoncello. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 3s., and 1s., at the usual Agents; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall.

MR. MARSHALL H. BELL'S MATINEE, at 31, Grosvenor-square (by kind permission of Mrs. Gwynne Holford), on JUNE 24. Artists: Madame Pezze, Signor Pezze, and Mr. Radcliff. 2, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 18.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW PROGRAMME will comprise Songs written expressly for this company by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq. Music composed by Miss Elizabeth Philip and Herr Van Elene. A NEW SECOND PART will also be introduced on MONDAY.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
THE WORLD-FAMED
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their
FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,
all the year round.
Fanteuil's, 1s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. MONDAY JUNE 16, at 8.15. RICHELIEU: Tuesday, June 17, at 8.30. "Eugene Aram." Wednesday, June 18, at 7.30. "Hamlet." Thursday, June 19, at 8.30. "Lady of Lyons." Friday, June 20, and Saturday, June 21, "Louis XI." Saturday Morning, June 22, at 2.30, "Lady of Lyons." Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office open Ten to Five, where full lists of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, excepting Pit and Gallery.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Success of THE MOTHER, a New Drama of intense interest, Every Evening, at 7.45. Conclude with BETTY MARTIN. Doors open at 7.15. Prices as usual. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five.—MISS HEATH on Monday, June 23.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL! ARIEL!—A New Grand Ballet Gymnastique, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL introduces the FLYING DANCE and Magic Flights of Forty Feet.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. A. Roberts, Jolly Nash, Fred Wilson, the Sisters Waite, the Musical Marvel, and the Brothers Leopold.

CANTERBURY.—PAT'S PARADISE, at Nine o'clock, an entirely New Hibernian Sketch, in which Miss NELLY POWER will appear, supported by Misses Ada Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. Prices from Sixpence to Two Guineas.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
"4100 REWARD." New First Part; after which OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain (last representations); concluding with CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.—"BACK FROM INDIA," June 25.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.					
June	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
1	29.558	53.5	48.0	88	9	59.3	50.2	SW. SSW.	338	0.525		
2	29.637	51.0	49.3	94	10	57.2	48.0	SW. S.	183	0.450		
3	29.601	49.7	45.5	87	9	60.0	47.0	S. N.W. W.S.W.	149	0.080		
4	29.863	52.4	44.5	76	7	62.8	44.3	W.S.W. SW.	207	0.000		
5	29.768	55.5	45.2	70	6	67.8	43.4	SW. S.W. E.	252	0.065		
6	29.686	56.2	53.0	89	9	68.6	52.4	E. S.W.	276	0.015		
7	29.621	57.8	55.3	92	10	64.8	53.9	SW. SE.	159	0.470		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.565	29.690	29.451	29.361	29.834	29.672	29.890
Temperature of Air	57.3°	51.7°	57.7°	56.4°	60.2°	55.1°	59.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	51.6°	50.4°	52.6°	50.4°	54.5°	53.7°	57.4°
Direction of Wind	SW.	N.W.	W.	W.	SE.	S.	SE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 30	11 0	11 30	11 55	12 10	12 25	12 45

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879.

Parliament has left behind it the last break in its labours antecedent to the prorogation of the Session. That it has been wanting in diligence no one will lay to its charge. That it has accomplished much, or is likely to do so, during the present year few will pretend. We are not sure that this is to be lamented. Political parties in England are not precisely in the best mood for useful domestic legislation. Agricultural and commercial distress absorb much of that popular attention which might otherwise be given to measures of great importance. The prospect of a coming General Election, be it rather sooner or rather later, unsettles both the interest and the judgment of members and constituencies in respect of passing legislative projects. A false, because a merely temporary, standard of opinion prevents almost every proposal from being considered on its merits; and, not what it is in itself, but what its probable effect will be upon the approaching electoral struggle, determines the destiny of each Parliamentary enterprise. Under such circumstances, it is not to be seriously regretted that the Statute Book of the Realm is not likely to be largely increased by loosely projected and hastily considered laws. What is absolutely necessary to the continued transaction of national business—the completion of the financial arrangements of the year—must, of course, be got through. Anything beyond this—and it looks as if it could not be much—would be accepted, if

worthy of acceptance, as a pleasing disappointment of expectations.

The Whitsun Holidays, in fact, have been passed in preparation for the future rather than in utilisation of the present. Party contests have been fought out in anticipation. There has been a considerable amount of eloquent and influential talk outside the Houses of Parliament. Billow has called unto billow. There has appeared a stirring change of surface, but hardly such as will enable the public to judge whether the tide ebbs or flows. It is thus that the people of the United Kingdom become imbued with the political knowledge and sentiment which, to some extent, will qualify them fitly to discharge the duties of citizenship when next an appeal shall be made to the national will. No doubt the response will be imperfect at best. No doubt it will be guided by other motives besides a fair appreciation of what has been and what is intended to be done by the ruling authorities of the Empire. But one cannot but be glad that facts should be elicited, explanations given, inferences proffered or repudiated, and general principles elucidated and applied, in such way as to afford some material for the formation and some stimulus to the expression of the political judgment of the country. Whilst this process is being carried on law-making is rather inchoate than complete. Little, however, of real worth finally perishes in this somewhat tumultuous interchange of thought and feeling. The fields may lie fallow for a season, but the soil is becoming all the more fully prepared to bring forth fruit to maturity when the proper time arrives.

Continental affairs offer several topics deserving more elaborate treatment than we can now give them. The one event of the week, however, which has attracted the largest share of public attention, is the celebration of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. That ceremony, or perhaps we may rather call it Festival, is deeply interesting, quite apart from the high position of the personages to whom it relates. The jubilee of married life is reached but by few, and when it happens to be a Royal Jubilee it is as suggestive as it is glad. Some accidents have occurred during the past fortnight to diminish, to some extent, the splendour of the occasion to the loyal subjects of the Emperor. The absence of the Czar of Russia on account of the illness of the Grand Duchess Wladimir, and the fall of the Emperor at Babelsburg last week, combined, of course, to curtail, in some respects, the grandeur of the effect. But independently of the external circumstances by which it was marked, the occasion itself made a deep impression upon the minds of both Princes and people in Germany. No wonder. The Emperor William has borne himself, both as husband and as Sovereign, in such manner as to win the loyal affection of his subjects and the respect of Europe. Simple, true, manly, and personally self-sacrificing, yielding devotion to duty rather than to pleasure, identifying himself with what he regards as the highest interests of his subjects, and aiming rather at their glory than at his own, he has stamped the image of himself upon the hearts of the people, and has become associated in their view with the rejuvenescence of the German Empire. We do not stay to inquire how far his methods of policy have been, or are, based upon immutable principles, nor how far the able men by whom he is surrounded understand how best to diffuse through the Empire such happiness as may be derived from wise and beneficent public authority. The occasion is not one that will admit of such inquiry. The increasing greatness of an Empire does not necessarily include the greater well-being of the individual subjects which it includes. But the domestic life of the Emperor has always—to the world's eye, at any rate—been sincere and pure. His children honour him; he is revered to the utmost verge of his family circle. His age, his position, and his character make him the central figure of historical interest in Europe at the present moment. The dangers to which he has been exposed in war, and the recent attempts made upon his life by assassins, have elevated him to something approaching to a sacred place in the estimation of his people. His Golden Wedding will live in their memory when he and the Empress have passed beyond the vicissitudes of this life.

Meanwhile Germany, under the rule of Prince Bismarck, has yet a great deal to learn. She pays a high price for the exalted position among the nations of the earth to which she has attained. Her internal state is far from satisfactory. Her financial arrangements are not likely to conduce to permanent prosperity, nor are we convinced that they will tend to strengthen that unity of the Empire which is the passionate wish of the German people. Possibly the influence of the solemnities and rejoicings of Wednesday last may soften, to some extent, the harshness of tone pervading and dominating the Body Politic. The Socialist scare is passing, or perhaps we may more properly say has passed away. Even Ultramontanism has lost some of its most disquieting features. Of this, no doubt, some practical advantage has been, and will be, taken. Severity will probably be relaxed; suspicion will be less inclined to exactions; the tone of society, civil and ecclesiastical, will, we hope, be sweetened; and our great neighbour will catch something of Shakspeare's inspiration when he wrote—

Oh, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.



Daud Shah,
Commander-in-Chief.

Habib Ullah Khan,
Finance Minister.

Mr. Jenkins, Political Officer.
General Sir S. Browne.

Yakoub Khan.

Major Cavagnari.

CONCLUSION OF THE AFGHAN WAR: ARRIVAL OF THE AMEER MAHOMED YAKOUB KHAN AT GUNDAMUK.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.

THE COURT.

The Queen received Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, and his elder brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lieutenant R.N., in the Drawing-room upon their arrival at Balmoral Castle yesterday week. Prince Leopold met the Princes at Ballater station, and drove with them to Balmoral. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Alexander, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Lord John Manners. The Queen invested Prince Alexander, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, with the grand cross of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) on Saturday last. Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Lord John Manners were present. The same circle assembled at dinner as on the previous evening. Princess Louise and Maud of Wales left Balmoral for Marlborough House. Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle by the Very Rev. Principal Caird, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Prince Alexander, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the Royal Household. Principal Caird joined the Royal dinner party. Prince Leopold, Prince Alexander, Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N., took leave of her Majesty on Monday and left the Castle for London. The Princes of Battenberg during their visit at Balmoral made various excursions on Deeside. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has driven round the Lion's Face and to Alt na Guith a Sae and other localities. Her Majesty was represented by the Duke of Edinburgh at Berlin upon the occasion of the golden wedding of the Emperor of Germany.

State Concerts will be given at Buckingham Palace on the 16th and 25th inst. The Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, also on the 25th inst.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales when in Paris visited the new Hertford Hospital, accompanied by Princess Victoria. The Prince and Princess dined at the residence of President Grévy yesterday week, with Lord Lyons, the personnel of the British Embassy, and the French Ministers, and afterwards went to the Opera. The Prince was present at the fête and bazaar held on Saturday evening at the Opera-House in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods at Szegedin. The Prince and Princess, with their daughter, left Paris at ten o'clock on Sunday night, and arrived in town on Monday morning. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess visited Mr. Basil Vereschagin's private view of pictures illustrating scenes of the late Turco-Russian war at the French Court, South Kensington. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, left for Cowarth Park, Sunningdale, for the Ascot week. The Prince and Princess, with Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, drove in semi-state on Tuesday and Thursday to Ascot.

The Prince has consented to lend for a few months to the Corporation of Glasgow his collection of Indian presents which was exhibited in the Paris Exhibition last year. They will reach Glasgow in October, and will be exhibited in the Corporation galleries gratuitously five days in the week. His Royal Highness has declined the invitation for himself and the Princess to visit Sydney during the forthcoming International Exhibition, regretting that it would be quite out of their power to undertake so long a journey, at all events during this year.

The Princess, with the Duchess of Connaught and the Duchess of Teck, has given her name as patroness of the Stafford House South African Aid Fund.

Prince and Princess Christian have entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and a distinguished party at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, during Ascot week.

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Captain Clerk, left Clarence House on Monday evening for Berlin. The Duchess of Edinburgh remains at Eastwell Park in consequence of the precarious health of the Duchess Marie Paulovna. The Duke has arranged to hold the annual inspection of the Warspite training-ship on the 24th inst., and the Duchess will give away the prizes to the boys. The Duchess has also consented to open a bazaar and sale of fancy-work, to be held at the Cannon-street Hotel on July 1 and 2, in aid of the fund for furnishing the new in-patient wards of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney-road. Miss Corry has relieved Lady Emma Osborne as Lady in Waiting on the Duchess, and Captain Clerk has succeeded Captain the Hon. H. D. Monson as Equerry in Waiting on the Duke.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have accepted the invitation of the local authorities at Aldershot to visit that town to-day (Saturday). The Duke will resume the command of the first battalion Rifle Brigade on Monday for the drill season, his leave of absence expiring on that day.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, with the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, were present at an entertainment given by Mrs. Borthwick in Eaton-place yesterday week, when Miss Sarah Bernhardt appeared for the first time in a London salon. The Grand Duchess and the Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway was entertained by the Consul-General for Sweden and Norway and Mrs. Richter in Cleveland-square yesterday week, it being the anniversary of his name-day. The company chiefly consisted of Scandinavians. The Crown Prince lunched with Lord and Lady Garvagh on Saturday last.

The Prince-Elect of Bulgaria visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park on his route from the Continent to Scotland. The Prince, with his brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, was entertained at a complimentary banquet on Monday by the Marquis of Salisbury at his family residence in Arlington-street.

His Excellency the Japanese Minister and Madame Woyano, accompanied by Sonoda Kokitchie, Attaché to the Legation, and suite, left London on Tuesday by the tidal train to Folkestone for Paris en route for Japan. Tomita Tetsunoske, First Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1879, when there was a balance of £6,915,756, to June 7, 1879, were £14,397,628, against £15,263,719 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £6,243,389. The net expenditure was £15,165,892, against £15,712,528, to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on June 7 amounted to £5,529,459, and at the same date in 1878 to £5,432,510.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The last of the British Museum lectures was given on the 5th inst., by Dr. Carter Blake, on "Comparative Anatomy and Anthropology in relation to Artistic Delineation."

At University College two Slade Fine-Art Scholarships of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, have been awarded to Mr. J. P. Beadle and Mr. A. C. Tayler.

The Lord Mayor yesterday week distributed at the Mansion House a number of prizes which had been won in a competition instituted by the Coachmakers' Company for drawings of carriages.

Lieutenant-Colonel Everard Stepney Milman, governor of Leicester Prison, has been appointed governor of the prison at Holloway, vice Mr. John Weatherhead, retired after long and meritorious services.

The anniversary festival of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum was held at Willis's Rooms on the 5th inst.—Mr. Donald Currie in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of £1900 were announced.

By permission of the Benchers, the Inner Temple Gardens are thrown open free to the children of the metropolis, from six to eight o'clock every evening during June, July, and August, weather permitting.

Mr. Holt, M.P., presided on Tuesday over a meeting at the National Club, Whitehall-gardens, at which resolutions were passed condemning the proposed endowment of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland.

The Christian Knowledge Society on Tuesday granted £6000 towards the Training College at Tottenham, in addition to a former grant of £16,000. It also granted £500 towards the church endowment of the diocese of Dunedin.

The Biennial Old Pauline Dinner will take place on July 1 at the Freemasons' Tavern, with the Rev. T. H. Steel, M.A., Assistant Classical Master at Harrow, in the chair. Mr. Dorset Eccles and Mr. John Shearman again act as hon. secs.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the School Board for London, opened a Board school in Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, on Tuesday, and in the course of his address took occasion to defend the board from the charge of undue expenditure which had been lately brought against that body.

Dr. Saunders, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, in his report, presented on Tuesday at a meeting of the Commission of Sewers, states that during the past fourteen days the inspector had seized upwards of fifty-three tons of meat unfit for human food.

Under the presidency of Mr. W. L. Thomas, the annual festival in aid of the funds of the Newsvender's Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening. Over two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the secretary announced subscriptions amounting to £921.

The Royal London Militia, under the command of Colonel Sir W. Anderson Rose, and numbering about 800 officers and men, assembled at the barracks at Finsbury on Monday morning for their annual training, which lasts till the 28th inst. Next day the regiment left London for Aldershot, where it encamps on Redan-hill.

At a public meeting held on Monday evening in St. Pancras Vestry Hall, under the presidency of the Vicar, a committee was appointed to prepare and present to the Government a memorial in favour of that parish being made into a borough separate from Marylebone, and with two representatives in the House of Commons.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £105 to the guarantee fund of the committee for establishing the new Somerville Hall for the higher education of women at Oxford; and have resolved to found a scholarship of £20 per annum in connection with the Female School of Art in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, for the encouragement of art education.

The annual conversazione of the National Temperance League was held on the 5th inst. at the Cannon-street Hotel, and was very largely attended. The proceedings were inaugurated by a ladies' conference in the afternoon, presided over by the Rev. Simon Sturges, Vicar of Wargrave, at which addresses, dealing with the various aspects of the temperance work, were delivered.

There were 2135 births and 1351 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 193, and the deaths 68, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 11 from smallpox, 75 from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 17 from diphtheria, 41 from whooping-cough, 14 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 197 deaths were referred, against 194 and 206 in the two preceding weeks. The mean temperature of the air was 54.7 deg., being 3.3 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 25.6 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 114.3 hours.

M. Edmond About presided at the second session of the International Literary Congress, which was opened on Monday at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. A great number of literary men from various countries were present. The proceedings were conducted in French. A statement was made by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, the chairman of the reception committee, and several delegates addressed the congress, after which the draught rules of the association were submitted for consideration and approved. At subsequent meetings there were discussions respecting translation and adaptation as affecting the question of copyright. On Thursday the members of the congress dined with the Lord Mayor; on Saturday (to-day) a soirée is to be given to them by the members of the Hanover-square Club; and next Monday, on the invitation of Mr. Flower, the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, the members will visit that town and be entertained at a banquet in the Townhall.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, on the 5th inst. A considerable sum in rewards was granted to the crews of life-boats for recent services; other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1675 were made on life-boat establishments. Amongst the various contributions recently received is one of £472 from the Arthur Hill Testimonial Committee, per Mr. W. F. W. Bird, for a life-boat, to be named the Arthur Hill. The fund was raised amongst the former pupils of Mr. Hill (a brother of Sir Rowland Hill), who was the Head Master of Bruce Castle School, Tottenham. The sum of £300 has also been received from the Boys of England Life-Boat Fund; also £100 (additional) from the Misses Brooke, sisters of the late Mr. John Brooke, Q.C.; £100 from Miss Rawson; and £50 from the committee of the Birkenhead Welsh National Eisteddfod. The late Mr. James Gooch, of Ipswich, has left the institution a legacy of £100. Reports were read from the inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The portrait of the new ruler of Afghanistan, the Ameer Mahomed Yakoub Khan, Wali of Cabul, was drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, during the Ameer's visit to the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne; and Mr. Simpson contributes also the Sketch of Yakoub Khan's entry into the camp at Gundamak, on the 8th ult., accompanied by the General and by Major Cavnari, the Political Agent, riding beside him, with the staff officers and some of the Ameer's councillors or military men.

Mahomed Yakoub Khan is about thirty-three years of age, and is the eldest surviving son of Ameer Shere Ali, by the daughter of a Momund chief. When Mahomed Ali, the eldest son of Shere Ali, was killed by his uncle, Ameer Khan, in 1864, it was generally understood in the Cabul Durbar that the Ameer had really nominated Yakoub Khan as his heir to the throne. Believing himself to be thus in favour, Yakoub fought valiantly in his father's cause. At an early age he was placed in charge of the important province of Herat, where he became a popular ruler. He succeeded in keeping Herat loyal to his father, even during the successive reigns of the rival Ameer, Afzul and Azim, and it was owing to the generalship of Yakoub Khan and his young cousin, Ishmael Khan, that Shere Ali once more regained his throne, in the year 1868. He was Governor of Cabul when his father visited India in 1869. The following year he was posted to Candahar, and afterwards to his old province, Herat, which he ruled for his father until his growing power and influence with the Afghan nation excited the worst fears of Ameer Shere Ali, who had in the meantime nominated his youngest son, Abdullah Jan, as his heir. In order to prejudice the British Government against Yakoub, the Ameer always represented him as hostile to British interests, but we believe that such was not the case; on the contrary, he assured Captain H. Marsh, who visited him at Herat in 1872, that he cherished very friendly feelings towards our country. At an early age he commenced the study of English, and his old tutor, who died in the service of the English Government, always spoke of his former pupil as exceedingly friendly to the English. In 1873 Ameer Shere Ali recalled his son Yakoub from Herat, but Yakoub refused to obey, and for about a year was in open rebellion against his father. Under the most sacred pledges of safety, Yakoub at last proceeded to Cabul, and tendered his submission to his father, who cruelly consigned him to the solitary confinement from which he has lately been released. Yakoub Khan's uncle was Feroze Khan, the influential chief of Lalpura, who died about three years ago.

The scene represented in our Extra Supplement Engraving, from the Sketch by our Special Artist which has been alluded to, is the procession conducting Yakoub Khan, with Sir Samuel Browne on his right hand, and Major Cavnari on his left, from the hill above the Khata stream at Gundamak along the road to the camp, a distance of three miles. The two conspicuous mounted Afghans, riding close behind the Ameer and his new-found English friends, are Daood Shah, who is the Sipah Salar or Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan army, and Habib Ullah Khan, the Finance Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabul Government. Another is Mahomed Hashim Khan, a son-in-law of the late Ameer Shere Ali. The gentleman seen through the space between Sir Samuel Browne and Yakoub Khan, at the farther side of the roadway, is Mr. Jenkins, second Political Officer. The guard of honour in the rear is formed of a detachment of the 10th Hussars, under Major Wood. The road is lined with soldiers of the 45th Regiment (Sikhs) of Native Infantry. Among the hills in the background is that called "the Forty-fourth Hill," which derives its name from the last fighting stand made there after the retreat and destruction of the army in January, 1842, by a few of the 44th Infantry, who escaped from the passes of Jugdulluk.

The Ameer was courteously entertained by Sir Samuel Browne in the British camp, and formal visits of ceremony occupied the first two days. When the newspaper correspondents, including our Special Artist, were presented to Yakoub Khan by Major Cavnari, the Ameer immediately recognised the existence of "Taswir" or picture-papers, and remarked that he had seen the *Illustrated London News*, pronouncing this English name very distinctly.

Lord Lytton has telegraphed to the India Office the text of the letter sent to him by the Ameer at the conclusion of the recent negotiations. The Ameer says he is exceedingly pleased with and thankful for the reception and treatment accorded to him by the British officers, and purposes, towards the close of the next cold season, to have "a joyful meeting with his Excellency, for the purpose of making firmer the basis of friendship and drawing closer the bonds of affection and amity in a most suitable and appropriate manner." Lord Lytton replied that a meeting would have been most advantageous toward drawing closer the bonds of personal friendship and confirming the fortunate alliance which has now been concluded between the two States, but he anticipates the pleasure of meeting the Ameer at some more convenient season.

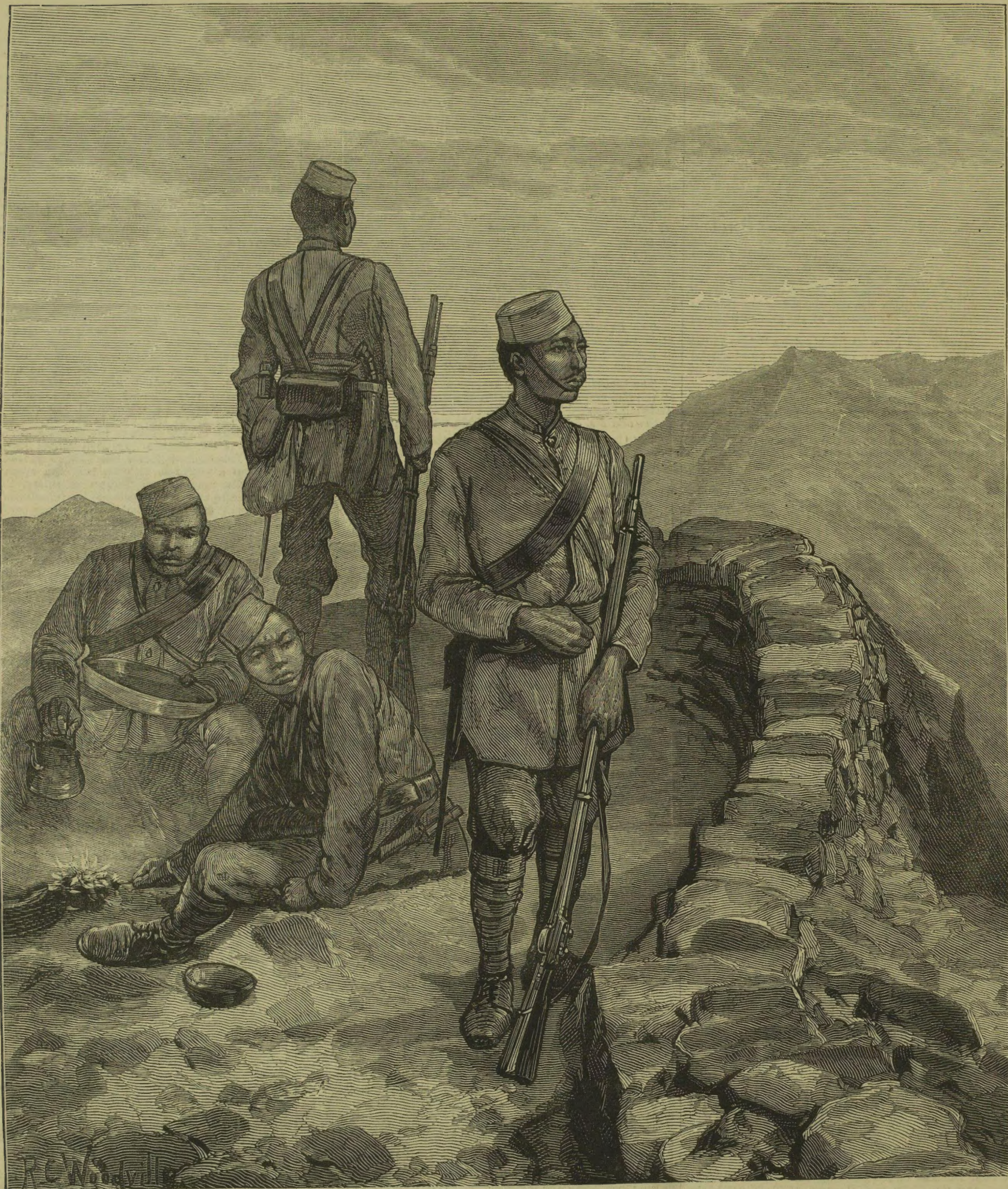
Major Cavnari is to pay a three weeks' visit to the Viceroy, during which time preparations will be made for his reception and residence at Cabul.

Two other Sketches by our Special Artist, besides those of the Pheel Khana Tope and other Buddhist antiquities in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, claim a word of notice. One is that of a picket of the 4th Gorkhas, with a small fortified outpost, on a hill south of the camp at Basawal. They had merely constructed here a slight parapet or breastwork, to aid their defence of the post if it were attacked. This regiment of Gorkhas was raised in 1857, and served in the Umbeila expedition of 1863, the Black Mountain campaign of 1863, and the Loosai campaign of 1872. It is now under the command of Colonel Turton; and its permanent quarters are at Bakloh, in the Chumba hills, a hundred miles north of Umritzur. There are five Gorkha regiments, altogether mustering 3700 men; the 1st Gorkha is a light infantry regiment, in scarlet uniform; the other four regiments wear a Rifle uniform of dark green.

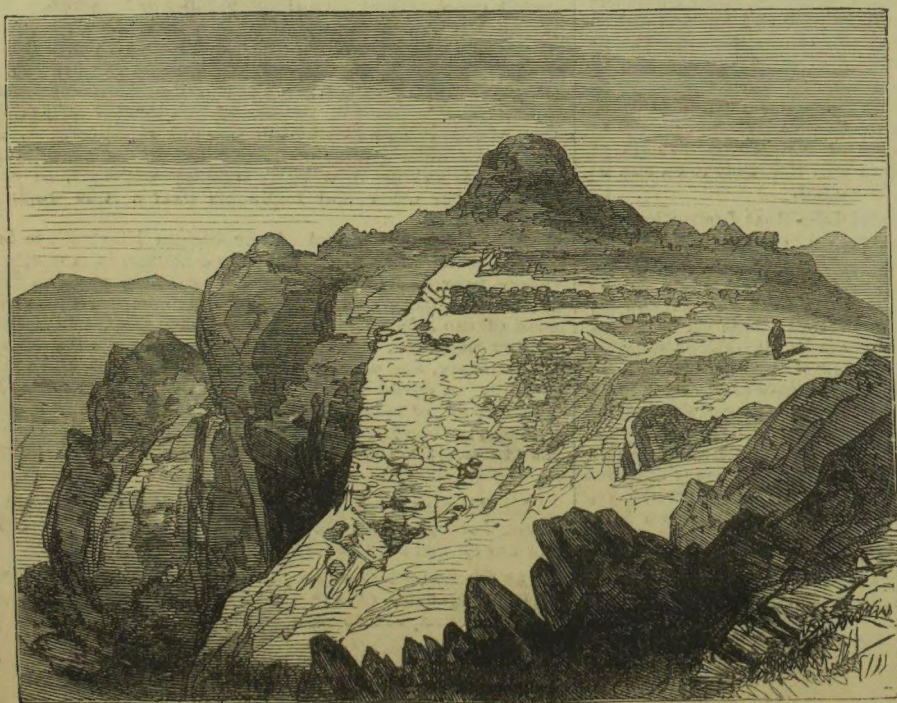
The remaining subject of our Afghan Illustrations is one of a pleasant character; the Khan and chief inhabitants of a village near Jellalabad, hospitably entertaining some British officers who had gone out for a reconnaissance with a detachment of the 10th Hussars. The Afghans treated their foreign visitors with tea, served in small porcelain cups of native manufacture, and with eggs, chupatties or cakes, and a variety of fruit. A crowd of men and boys was standing round the "charpoys," or native bedsteads, which had been brought out for seats; while not a few women, though obliged to keep in the distance, showed their natural curiosity upon this occasion.

Mr. Thomas Hughes has given permission to have his "Tom Brown" embossed, for the use of the Blind College at Worcester, and has offered a guinea towards the expenses.

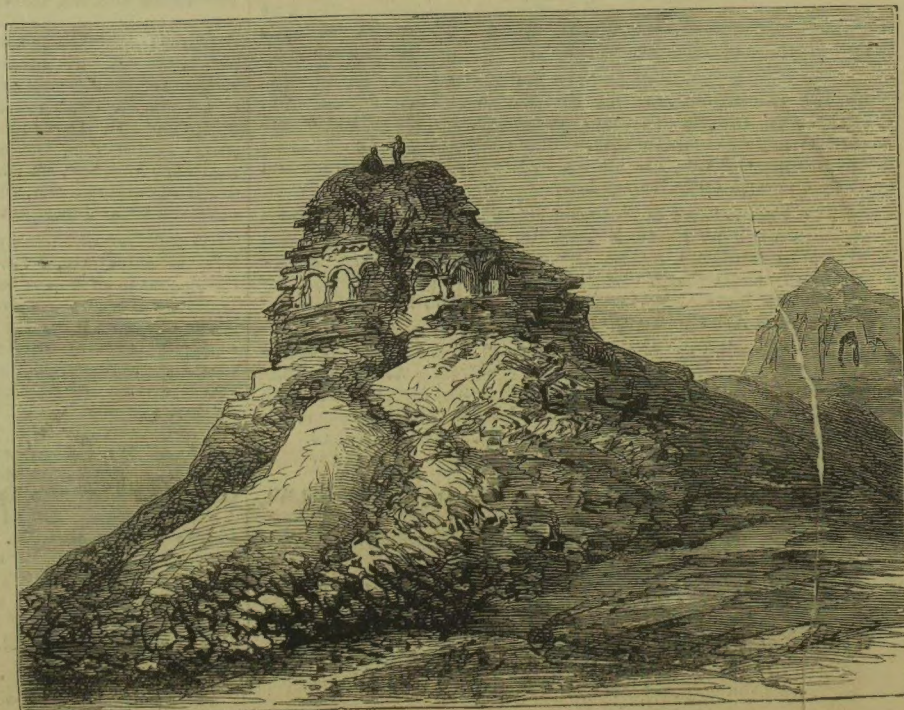
At the Oxford Convocation on Tuesday it was resolved to set aside ten acres of the University Park for a University cricket-ground, and to erect a pavilion, to cost £2000.



A. GOORKHA OUTPOST.



BUDDHIST TOPE AT CHARDEN, NEAR JELLALABAD.



THE PHEEL KHANA TOPE, NEAR JELLALABAD.

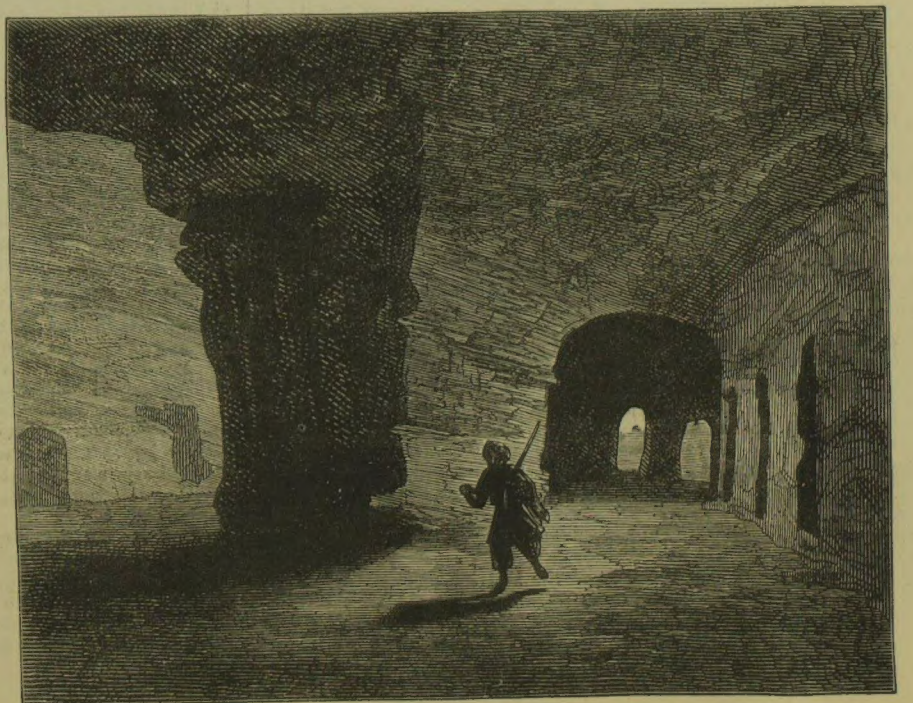
SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN AFGHANISTAN.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CABUL RIVER: GORGE WHERE IT ENTERS THE PLAIN OF JELLALABAD—THE HINDOO KOOSH IN THE DISTANCE.



CAVES AT THE PHEEL KHANA TOPE.



THE VIHARA CAVE, PHEEL KHANA TOPE.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who has been six months following the head-quarters of General Sir Samuel Browne through the Afghan campaign, has bestowed some of his attention upon the archaeological curiosities of that region. We have engraved several of his sketches of the Buddhist tope in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad, notably the Pheel Khana Tope, and that of Chardeh. The following are his notes upon the subject:—

"The Pheel Khana Tope, as well as the Bara Bat Tope, is on the left or north bank of the river, five or six miles from Jellalabad. This latter is not far from the point, in the gorge, where the Cabul river enters into the valley of Jellalabad. The masonry of this monument is similar to the others, and it was plastered all over, large portions of plaster still remaining. Cotton can be seen mixed with the plaster. This tope seems to have been more ornate than the others, for there is an arch between each pair of pilasters. In addition to this feature, the Corinthian pilaster terminates at the spring of each arch; but there is a continuation which separates the neighbouring spandrels, and this continuation is in a totally different style. The capital is a rude form of the inverted bell, the same nearly as the capital of the iron pillars at Delhi and the capitals in the Karli cave. I forget at this moment whether this capital is found in the sculptures of the Peshawur Valley, and consequently I cannot speak of the exact value of finding this form as far north as here. As this capital is so like those of the Assyrian architecture it has been ascribed to that as its origin, and this theory may derive much to confirm it if this architectural form should be found all over Afghanistan. So we may then have an Assyrian influence at work, as well as the Greek one, in the ancient Buddhist architecture of this part of the world. This tope has also been excavated, yet almost nothing but boulders have been thrown out in the operation. It would be important to know what has become of all the remains found in these topes, if anyone knows of any of them coming to England. There was an Engineer officer named Sturt out here at that time, who was killed in the Jugdulluk Pass, and he is supposed to have interested himself in the exploration.

"A separate sketch represents the Vihara Cave of the Pheel Khana Tope. Vihara is the old Sanscrit word equivalent to our term monastery, as applied to the place where the fraternity of monks resided. The plans of these places have been made out at the old sites in the Yusufzi country, and I have noticed them wherever the lines of walls have been visible near the old tope in this region, such as at Chardeh, and the Bara Bat Tope; but this is the first rock-cut example I have yet met with in Afghanistan, and it agrees with the rock-cut Vihara caves of Ajunta and other places on the Bombay side of India, the great difference being that the Ajunta ones are much finer in their construction. I send a sketch-plan of this important cave, by which it will be seen that there are ten cells. A large central pillar of rock has been left about 15 ft. square, leaving a passage round, about 13½ ft. wide. There are two windows and the passage, which no doubt once possessed the steps of a stairs in it. At present the roof is very indefinite in shape. Vestiges of a cornice still exist, and I guess the roof may have been circular in form above that architectural feature. Some of the cells are very small, being only holes a few feet wide, scarcely leaving space to lie down, and implying a severe rule of asceticism. One or two are of the usual arched cave form. The almost total absence of the Vihara type of caves, and the multitude of arched single caves, becomes a marked feature of the Afghanistan rock-cut remains; but it may be best not to speculate on the subject till I have seen more examples, and see if the Vihara caves are as exceptional in the other parts of the country. All it is necessary to point out here is that the Buddhist system had the Vihara in its built form, so it was not unknown; and unless the simple arched cave belonged to an older system, it implies either a different organisation of the monastic order, or at least a different manner of housing them.

"The caves under the Pheel Khana Tope demand notice. I find that the people here have no name for these caves or niches, for that is their real character. In one or two on the left hand there are openings leading to caves beyond; but the most of them, including the largest, have no communications behind. The largest cave, or niche, may be, at a guess, about 30 ft. high, and it has a grand appearance, overlooking the Cabul River. So far as I could see, there was no means of approach to these caves, at least from the front, and I am inclined to think that they were only recesses for figures of Buddha, and that they formed part of a general—and it must have been a very effective—design, including the Pheel Khana Tope, which crowned the heights above. There are the remains of at least another tope above these caves, and I think there were buildings. The conglomerate rocks around prevent the supposition that there could have been a city, or even a palace, at this place; but there are on the other side of the river the mounds and remains of walls, with fragments of old Buddhist masonry of an old city, which the people here call 'Wuttapoor,' and the elephants, if elephants ever were kept in the cave, may have belonged to this place. In this drawing will be seen smaller openings below the niches; these are aqueducts cut through the conglomerate, and there are vestiges of these to be traced in the same rock all along for about two miles below, their purpose being to lead water down to the flat country on the other side of the river from Jellalabad. One of these rock-cut aqueducts is still in working order farther down, but the most of them are gone to decay. They may be of indefinite date. They are evidence of the importance of irrigation in this region.

"One sketch represents the cave nearest to the large arch, and the view through the old door or window, where a peep of the Cabul lines is obtained. The entrance to the small cell is on the right hand, and close to the corner. The small cell leading off from the cave is more common hereabouts than in the Chicknour group. There are very few of the caves without such an adjunct. According to the sketch-plan, there are five of these caves; and they are larger than the usual type, being about 12 ft. or 13 ft. wide, and over 28 ft. long; the roofs having fallen in, and they all seem more lofty than the others. The connecting gallery behind makes them appear more important, but in reality they are identical with the others, and are simply arched recesses. The inspection of these caves which I have made seems to confirm my first impression that the large arched niche was for a statue. The absence of any entrance to it from the connecting gallery behind is, I think, strong evidence on this head. If this was the case, here was the large figure of Buddha, probably 20 ft. high, sitting or standing in one of the usual recognised symbolical attitudes. Picture this, and give life to it by the multitude of monks and devotees, and you will have a group of objects which must have attracted many pilgrims. Now no one even knows the name of this place. 'Pheel Khana Cave' is a modern term by which it is called.

"I send a few sketches of the Pheel Khana caves, which bear this name for the whole group. 'Pheel' is the Persian word for elephant. The Island of Elephants on the Nile is also called Philæ, a cognate form of the same word. 'Khana'

means house, and it may be rendered 'Elephants' Quarters.' The cave is large enough to have contained those animals, and may have been used for that purpose at some period since Buddhism was the religion of the land. The entrance is at least about twenty feet high, and unless it was an effort at another Viharacave it is not easy to explain the object of this exceptional form of excavation. After penetrating some distance, it turns to the right for about forty feet, and terminates there. A narrow passage near the middle of this line communicates with the outside: this opening is seen on the right of the main entrance in the sketch. This is the most southern cave in the group, and is about the end of the sandstone formation. There are a few very rude caves in the conglomerate, some distance further down the river.

"Chardeh is about twenty-three miles from Jellalabad, and not far from the river. The tope stands on the summit of a partly detached hill, which may be about 200 feet above the plain. The old line of ascent is still apparent, although the native rock has suffered from the influence of the weather, and is now very rough, and in some places the rock has decayed and left the route doubtful. The summit of the hill has an extension north and south, and the tope has been erected in the central and highest part of it. The old approach reaches the southern end, and on that side are the remains of walls which I take to have been the Vihara, for at one corner the plan indicates what were most probably the cells of the monks. Between the Vihara and the tope is a slightly rising mound, which I think contains the base of old walls; but, having no means of digging, this is only a guess. The lines of this mound did not seem to be exactly parallel to either the Vihara or the tope. The tope had a square base; but its size, from the dilapidated condition of the whole monument, could not now be determined. I have drawn on sketch-plan a semi-circular projection on the south side: it seemed to me to be tolerably round, but it may have been only a ruined fragment of the old square base left standing. I could see at no point of the base any of the facing-stones in their places; but in the circular part above there are some of the outer facing-stones still left. One of these I have sketched, and it indicates very good masonry, more finished and careful, I would say, than the masonry of Ishpola. Among the débris around I looked to see if there were any stones with moulding or sculpture, but could find none. On the west side of the tope are walls and what I take to have been a stair by which the worshippers approached the shrine. On the north are the remains of walls, and at one point there is a high retaining wall, on the east, of old Buddhist masonry, and composed of large blocks of stone. It is the finest specimen of this kind of masonry I have yet seen. Most probably these remains on the north were also a part of the Vihara. In the rocks near the tope, as well as at the base of the hills near at hand, there are caves, which I take to have been also cells; and probably it was from the monks existing in these rocky caves that the sanctity of the place first commenced. At the base, where the old road went up to the tope, is the tomb, or ziarat, of Peer Kamil Baba, Kamil Baba meaning the 'Child of Perfection,' a Mohammedan saint of repute, which brings many to the place. It is very curious to see the old grave or tomb worship, of which the Buddhist tope was an ancient instance, continued by the followers of a totally different faith. I was inclined to think that the old tope had been built up, or that perhaps it had been made into a fort or look out guard-house like Ishpola. The total absence of sculptures or moulding is to be regretted in this important relic of the Buddhist religion. At one o'clock p.m. the sun was in a line with the walls running north and south; this will indicate pretty exactly the orientation of the tope. As the hill on which it stood projected into the plain, its commanding position made it visible for a great distance."

THE ZULU WAR.

The news from South Africa, to the 20th ult., gives a very uncertain prospect and contradictory rumours about the continuance of the military campaign lately recommenced by Lord Chelmsford. Two or three Zulu messengers had come in at Fort Chelmsford, on the road to Ekowe, ostensibly to sue for peace on behalf of King Cetewayo; but their credentials were not deemed sufficient. Mr. John Dunn had been commissioned, however, by General Crealock to confer with these messengers. If their reports might be trusted, Cetewayo had expressed surprise at the treatment to which he had been subjected, had again expressed his unwillingness to fight, and had said that the quarrel was not of his own seeking, and that he desired to live in peace as the White Man's Son. Referring to his coronation, he asked, "Why do they make me King in the morning and kill me in the afternoon. What have I done?" The reply was given that he must show by deeds, not words, the sincerity of his wishes; and that if he and his chief men submitted they would not be harshly dealt with. The messengers were also told that any further representations must be made to the General at Utrecht. The next step was that Cetewayo dispatched an envoy to Major-General Crealock on the 16th, desiring him to send a European to discuss terms of peace. John Dunn was accordingly sent to Cetewayo's kraal, and has since returned. It is believed that the negotiations failed in consequence of the refusal on the British side of any terms but unconditional surrender. Cetewayo's good faith in making proposals for peace is doubted.

The contemplated rapid march upon the Zulu King's kraal at Ulundi has been abandoned. The principal Zulu chiefs, including Dabulamanzi, whom rumour has so often slain, were at the King's kraal, and the regiments dispersed. John Dunn gives it as his opinion that General Crealock's column could not under favourable circumstances get beyond Fort Chelmsford before next September.

The military situation in Natal is not encouraging. The grass is fast drying up, and ready to be burnt by the Zulus, which will deprive the draught cattle of food on the march. The transport and Commissariat difficulties are causing increased anxiety, and the movement of the troops is delayed in consequence. A committee has been formed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inquire into the question. It is said that many are holding back waggons and oxen, with the view of forcing the Government to give them higher prices. Two to three pounds a day are being given for the hire of a waggon and a span of oxen. When it is known that 1600 waggons are employed, and that this is quite inadequate, the cost and the difficulties will be realised.

The Commissariat stores at Greytown have been destroyed by fire. About two months' supplies, valued at £5000, are totally lost. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. Greytown is a small post, on the road from Pietermaritzburg to the north, and garrisoned by two companies of the 94th Regiment.

Spies report the presence of four Zulu impis in the eastern angle of Cetewayo's country. One is now behind Isandhlwana, and is expected to cross into Natal at Fugitive Drift, near Rorke's Drift. The second is to cross at the junction of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. The third, which is to cross into the Newcastle district, shows itself on the Blood River, oppo-

site our position, to divert attention. The patrols have seen mounted Zulus about Sirayo's country, a sign of the proximity of an impi. The Zulus have visited and ransacked the Kambula camp since our abandonment of the river and the Bashee river, in the south-western corner of Zululand.

Colonel Buller was to conduct a mounted reconnaissance along the line of invasion, accompanied by Colonel Harrison, to select a post for the next advanced dépôt and camp. With them goes Prince Louis Napoleon.

Lord Chelmsford telegraphs that there is to be a reconnaissance by Crealock's division, and the naval authorities give hope that stores may be landed at the mouth of the Umkila. This will be a great assistance. Colonel Lanyon hopes to bring down five hundred mounted burghers for defence of the Transvaal frontier under Pretorius. The reconnaissance ought to decide the best line for advance for Newdigate; and Wood's advance should commence in ten days. General Clifford, Maritzburg, adds:—"Lord Chelmsford requires two months' supplies with force advancing, and one month's at advance dépôt, Conference-hill. No date can be fixed for completion. Want of transport drivers is the cause of delay."

Sir Bartle Frere is making a triumphal progress through the colony. He is now at the Diamond-Fields, receiving fêtes and congratulations.

The Free State Volksraad has carried a resolution expressing sympathy with the Transvaal, and a wish for its independence. The President opposed this motion without avail.

We have been favoured by Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Degicher, commanding the second battalion of the 24th Regiment, with a sketch of the last resting-place of those lamented officers, Lieutenants Melvill and Coghill. Our readers will bear in memory their gallant attempt to carry off the Queen's colour of their battalion from Isandhlwana, and how it was washed away from them whilst crossing the swollen torrent of the Buffalo river, they themselves narrowly escaping drowning, but only to fall whilst climbing the steep cliff which here forms the right bank of the river. They fell about five yards from the spot where they are buried. The corpses of Zulus found round them showed that they had fought to the last. We ought to add that their gallant attempt proved successful, as the colour was afterwards found in the bed of the river by Major Black, and returned to the first battalion of that regiment. The cross is the gift of his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, the inscription on it being as follows:—"In memory of Lieut. and Adjutant Teignmouth Melvill and Lieut. Nevill J. A. Coghill, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, who died on this spot 22nd January, 1879, to save the Queen's Colour of their regiment." And, on the reverse side, "Jesu, Meroy," "For Queen and Country."

Another sketch by Private Mellisop, of the 24th, shows in the foreground "Fort Melvill," named after the late Lieutenant Melvill, on which the little garrison of Rorke's Drift have been now engaged for many weeks past. It is an oblong fort with flanking towers, built partly in masonry, partly with dry wall, loopholed throughout, and surrounded by a ditch, with an obstacle formed of aloes planted on the glacis. It is constructed on a height 150 yards from, and overlooking and commanding, the ponds by which the invading army crossed on Jan. 11 last. Lieutenant R. da Costa Porter, R.E., has superintended its erection; and, manned with 200 Europeans, it may be considered impregnable against any number of Zulus. A large stone store, roofed with galvanised iron, has been built inside, to hold commissariat supplies. The Isandhlwana hill stands up boldly in the distance, and the waggons of the ill-fated column may still be seen with a good glass standing and lying about on the ridge marked 2 in the sketch. It is distant quite seven miles and a half as the crow flies, and the camp was pitched on the far side. "Sirayo's" krantzies and caves are four miles and a half from the fort.

The remaining sketch, also by Private Mellisop, represents the little cemetery at Rorke's Drift, where lie the remains of the brave men who were killed in the defence of the post on Jan. 22 and of those who have succumbed to fever or other disease. It is situated half way between the now famous "store" and the hill at the back called "Oscarberg." The monument consists of an obelisk standing on a massive square base, and these on two solid stone steps, all of the hardest white freestone, and is 10 ft. high. The whole work has been done by the men of the second battalion 24th Regiment, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead, and is to replace a rustic wooden cross previously erected by Lieutenant Chard, R.E. The design and ornamental inscriptions, as well as the sketch, are the work of Private Mellisop. On one face is a wreath of laurel inclosing the number of the regiment (XXIV.), who furnish the greater part of the graves; on the other side are the names of the dead, twenty-seven in number.

The portraits of two more officers who have met their death in this war are presented on another page—namely, Captain Warren R. C. Wynne, of the Royal Engineers, and Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Tyndal Bright, of the 90th (Perthshire) Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B. Captain Wynne had been attached to Colonel Pearson's force in the beleaguered fort of Ekowe, after commanding the right wing in the battle of Inyezane, on Jan. 22, and his engineering skill had greatly contributed to the defence of the fort till it was relieved by Lord Chelmsford. He had previously laid out and superintended the construction of Fort Tenedos, on the left bank of the Tugela river. He was seized with fever at Ekowe, and died a few days after leaving that place, having got no farther than Fort Pearson. His superior officer, Colonel Pearson, has borne full testimony to the value of his services, and has stated that his fatal illness was "entirely due to over-exertion at a time when he was in very indifferent health." He was just thirty-six years of age on the day of his death; he was eldest son of Captain John Wynne, R.H.A., of Wynnstay, near Dublin, his mother being a daughter of Admiral Sir Samuel Warren. The portrait is from a photograph by A. Bassano, of Piccadilly and Old Bond-street. Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Tyndal Bright was killed on March 29, in the defence of Brigadier-General Wood's fortified camp at Kambula Hill against a very large attacking force of Zulus, when Major Hackett also received his death-wound. The photograph of this young officer is one by Browne, Barnes, and Bell, of Liverpool.

There was launched on the 5th inst., from the Clyde ship-building yard of John Elder and Co., a steamer 460 feet long. Her displacement at draught will be 9500 tons, and her horsepower is 5400. She was named the Orient by Lady Gertrude Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow, and has been built for the Orient Line, plying between Liverpool and Australia.

The Tunbridge Wells pump-room was publicly opened on Monday evening. The institution, which has been erected on the model of the well-known pump-room at Bath, is intended for the accommodation of the visitors who, during the fashionable season, frequent the parade. There was a vocal and instrumental concert, which the leading families of the town and neighbourhood attended by invitation. The Hon. F. G. Molyneux gave an address.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Both Chambers met on the 5th inst. The Senate agreed to the amendments of the other House on the Agricultural Colleges Bill. In the Chamber, M. Tirard submitted a bill authorising the Government to renew the commercial treaties for six months, and it was referred to the Tariff Committee. By a vote of 306 against 195 the Chamber on Monday agreed to the motion granting the Government authorisation to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for articles published by him in the *Pays*. The debate throughout was characterised by scenes of extraordinary excitement. Both Chambers met on Tuesday. In the Senate, Saturday was fixed for the discussion of the return of the Chambers to Paris, the Minister of Justice stating that the Bill of Guarantees was prepared and could be discussed after the general debate. In the Chamber a proposal for the preservation of the Exhibition buildings on the Champ de Mars was rejected, and the Committee for the examination of M. Alfred Naquet's proposal relative to the re-establishment of divorce was appointed. Of the eleven members of the Committee, eight are favourable to the proposal.

The sale of the diamonds and jewels of the late Queen Christina of Spain began on the 5th inst. at the Hôtel Drouot. The first day's sale included twenty-three lots, producing a total of 301,155*fr.* The second day's sale of the diamonds produced over 260,000*fr.* The chief articles were a magnificent necklace, containing 529 pearls, which was sold for 297,272*fr.*; the clasp, which was disposed of separately, bringing 8556*fr.*; a necklace of 2500 pearls, which was sold for 134,000*fr.*; a broad girdle of sapphires and brilliants, which was sold for 168,400*fr.*; and a corresponding necklace, which was sold for 5580*fr.*

A grand fête took place at the Paris Opera-House last Saturday in aid of the sufferers by the floods at Szegedin. The proceedings were divided into a preliminary evening concert and a fancy fair, commencing at midnight. President Grévy, the Prince of Wales, and other distinguished visitors were present at the fêtes, and the stall-keepers in the fair were the leading French actors and actresses. The fête produced a net profit of 10,000*fr.* in aid of the sufferers.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris on Sunday evening on their return to London.

The revival of "Notre Dame de Paris" at the Théâtre des Nations has proved a signal success.

The chief prizes of the Salon have been awarded. The Prix du Salon, 4000*fr.* per annum for three years of foreign studies, goes to M. Flameng for his picture of the Girondins in prison; and the two honorary medals to M. Carolus Duran for two portraits and M. de St. Marcenay for his sculpture, "Génie gardant le Secret de la Tombe."

The Academy held a special meeting on the 5th inst. to reconsider the subject of M. Henri Martin's reception. A resolution proposed by M. Mezières that, as no understanding was possible between M. Ollivier and the committee, M. Marmier should be deputed to receive M. Martin, was, after an hour's discussion, carried by 13 to 12, two members being neutral. M. Emile Ollivier has published his rejected discourse in this morning's *Figaro*.

The Academy of Sciences has elected Professor Huxley a corresponding member in the section of anatomy and zoology, in the place of the late Russian naturalist, Baer. The President has signed a last decree amnestying between 200 and 250 political offenders. Blanqui's name is not included, and he cannot, therefore, now be amnestied; but it is understood that he will shortly be liberated on an ordinary pardon, which leaves the political disabilities untouched.

The Grand Prize of Paris was won by M. Blanc's Nubienne, M. Fould's Saltador being second, and Count Lagrange's Flavio II. third. Eight others ran. The English representative, Scapegrace, finished sixth.

It is announced that Blanqui's pardon was signed on Tuesday; that he left Clairvaux in the evening; and that he arrived in Paris on Wednesday morning, in company with Mlle. Blanqui, his sister.

ITALY.

The Chamber has voted half a million of francs in aid of the sufferers through the inundation of the Po and the eruption of Mount Etna.

Sentence of imprisonment for life has been passed at Florence on one of the prisoners found guilty of having thrown a bomb in one of the streets on Nov. 18 last; two others of the accused were condemned to twenty and four more to nineteen years' imprisonment.

There is a continued decrease in the force of the eruption of Mount Etna.

Another dyke of the River Po has burst, causing immense damage and wide-spread destitution in the province of Mantua.

A *Daily News* telegram says that, owing to the high price of bread, serious riots have occurred in Sicily. Three gendarmes, one soldier, and several civilians were killed.

BELGIUM.

The King has subscribed 1000*fr.* to the Anspach Monument at Brussels.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Primary Education Bill, after a discussion extending over five weeks.

GERMANY.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT BERLIN.

The celebration of the Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany on Wednesday united all classes and conditions of the German people in joyous congratulation around their beloved Sovereign. The German Emperor arrived at Berlin on Monday evening from Babelsberg and drove to the palace through lines of people who had gathered to see him pass. He is said to have nearly recovered from his late accident, and is looking well and vigorous. Prince Bismarck also arrived in Berlin on Monday night. Extensive preparations were made for the celebration. On Tuesday night bonfires were lighted on either bank of the Rhine for sixty miles, and the capital was decorated. A large number of German Kings and Princes participated in the festivities. The Duke of Edinburgh, who represents Queen Victoria, arrived at Berlin at ten o'clock on Tuesday evening, and was received by the Crown Prince and Princess, Lord Odo Russell, and a number of high officers. Berlin was full of strangers, and the city was decorated with flags and garlands. The Emperor and Empress drove out at seven on Tuesday evening, and visited the Crown Prince and Princess. The Duke of Edinburgh called upon the Emperor and Empress early on Wednesday morning, before the general reception. The number of congratulatory telegrams, letters, and addresses received by the Emperor with reference to his Golden Wedding exceeds 15,000. All the Sovereigns of Europe have tendered their good wishes, either by letter or by telegram.

According to the programme, the strictly official ceremonies consisted briefly of the marriage ceremony to be performed in the private chapel of the castle by Dr. Kägel; a Drawingroom soon afterwards, more especially for the reception of the Diplomatic Corps; a family dinner at five o'clock in the palace, the guests being only members of the Royal family and princely visitors from abroad; at the same hour a banquet at

the castle for high officials and distinguished guests; and at eight o'clock the opera.

A telegram from Berlin at noon received through Reuter's agency says: "The whole city, including the remotest suburbs, is gaily decorated to-day with flags, garlands, wreaths, evergreens, fir-trees, &c. The streets are thronged by people in holiday attire. Dense crowds assembled early this morning before the Imperial Palace giving cheers for their Majesties. A festival concert, in which upwards of 2000 male voices took part, was given this morning in the Domhof Platz, which was profusely decorated for the occasion. The students are now marching in procession to their place of meeting in order to form a line on the arrival of the Imperial carriage conveying their Majesties to the castle chapel." Taking up the thread of narrative at this point we learn, from subsequent telegrams, that the Emperor and Empress proceeded, about twelve o'clock, to the castle chapel, where a special service was performed. At its close a salute of 101 guns was fired. A reception was afterwards held at the castle, at which all the foreign visitors, the diplomatic body, and the high officials presented their congratulations to the Emperor and Empress, who then returned to the palace in a carriage drawn at a slow pace by six horses. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed by the people. His Majesty, after arriving at the palace, appeared three times on the balcony, in acknowledgment of the repeated cheering of the crowd. Throughout the day and far into the night the streets were thronged, and the signs of popular rejoicing were everywhere visible.

The Emperor has signed the ordinance granting a free pardon to a very considerable number of persons now undergoing punishment.

DENMARK.

The King has been able to leave his bed for a short time.

The festivities in connection with the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Copenhagen were continued on the 5th. In the morning the ceremony of creating honorary doctors was held in the University. A cantata was afterwards sung, the words of which were by Richardt and the music by Gade. The King being indisposed, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess represented the Royal family. The Copenhagen municipality gave a banquet to 700 guests in a hall erected close to the harbour. At Christiansborg Castle yesterday week a Royal dinner was given to the University, foreign guests, and dignitaries. Covers were laid for 250. The Queen and Crown Princess were present. The Crown Prince made an excellent speech, which was answered for the University by Professor Madvig. At night an animated students' ball was held at the Casino. This closed the centenary festivities.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia and other members of the Imperial family left Livadia on Friday by steamer for Sebastopol, whence they continued their journey to Tsarskoe-Selo, arriving there on Monday evening.

The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch left Tsarskoe-Selo on Sunday for Berlin, to attend the festivities in celebration of the golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

The Grand Duchess Marie Paulovna continues to make satisfactory progress towards recovery.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that it is authorised to declare that the rumour of a marriage between Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and the Russian Princess Youssouff is wholly devoid of foundation.

The Municipal Council of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of M. le Baron Koff, has decided on erecting electric lights by the Jablochkoff process on several points of the city, particularly on the great bridge of Citermaya.

Alexander Solovieff, whose trial for attempting the life of the Czar began on the 5th inst., was on the following night found guilty of belonging to a criminal association, the object of which was to overthrow by violence the institutions of the State, and was condemned to be hanged, after previous deprivation of civil rights. The sentence was read to him on Saturday, and twenty-four hours allowed him to appeal for mercy. Not having appealed against his sentence, he was hanged on Monday morning on the Smolenski field, situated in a northern suburb of St. Petersburg. Several battalions of troops formed a square around the scaffold, and a large number of troops were also stationed in the neighbourhood. The execution was witnessed by some 8000 people, who maintained perfect silence. The prisoner preserved a firm and quiet demeanour throughout, and refused to kiss the cross which the priest presented to him.

It has been decided that the police of St. Petersburg, in addition to being armed with revolvers, shall wear the dragon sabre instead of the civil sword.

The new Russian expedition, under General Lazareff, against the Turkomans has left the mouth of the Atrek. It numbers about 20,000 men, a strength which it seems has been resolved upon in consequence of the Turkomans having used breechloaders in their last conflict with the Russians.

AMERICA.

The Senate on the 5th inst. passed the bill granting a sum of 20,000 dols. to promote the representation of the United States at the coming exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne. On the 6th the Senate passed the Bill repealing jurors' test-oaths and other discriminating tests; and on the 10th inst. the Senate refused to consider the Silver Bill. The House of Representatives on the 9th passed the Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill without debate or opposition. It contains no restrictive political provisions. The House has passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill by 102 votes against 85.

The Washington Indian Bureau has received information that 800 of the chief Sitting Bull's followers had crossed the frontier into United States territory.

The Pittsburg iron manufacturers have surrendered to the strikers; but the long-shore men at New York who have been on strike have given way, and resumed work on Monday.

Five persons have been killed in a riot which occurred in Georgia between a negro mob and the negro militia.

Lloyd's agent at Philadelphia telegraphed on Wednesday night intelligence of the outbreak of a great fire in that city, caused by an oil refinery having been struck by lightning.

CANADA.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne were present last Monday at the opening of a new terrace in Quebec, and were greatly cheered. The city was illuminated in the evening in honour of their visit.

The Duke of Argyll left New York on the 4th inst. for Canada. The Duke declined all proffered hospitalities in New York. He arrived at Quebec on the 10th inst.

It has been decided by the Orangemen of Montreal to make no public demonstration in that city on July 12 next.

The elections to the Ontario Provincial Legislature were held on the 4th inst., and resulted in the return of fifty-five Ministerial supporters and thirty-one Opposition candidates.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal city has approved a letter sent by its president to the 69th New York (Irish) Regiment, inviting them to visit Montreal on Dominion Day.

The prohibition against the importation into the Dominion of cattle from the United States has been extended to Sept. 6.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for Queensland has received a telegram from the Government of that colony stating that the Treasurer's Budget anticipates a surplus next year. There is to be no increased taxation. Government has decided to spend loans on railway and public works only for making fertile lands available for settlement, and propose a further loan of three millions. A telegram from Melbourne announces that the Australian and European Bank has stopped payment.

Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.'s ship *Glenora*, 766 tons, Captain Scotland, left Plymouth Sound on the 5th inst. for Canterbury, New Zealand, having on board 231 emigrants. The passenger-ship *Essex*, belonging to Messrs. Money Wigram and Co., has sailed for Melbourne.

The Queen has appointed John Trevenen Polkinghorne, Esq., to be Treasurer for the Colony of Natal.

The oldest lady in Canton Zurich, Frau Marianne Romer, died last week, in her 109th year.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff left Philippopolis on Monday, and has been replaced by Mr. Michell as English Commissioner.

Cardinal Hergenröther has been nominated by the Pope Keeper of Archives to the Holy See.

Major Serpa Pinto, the African explorer, has arrived at Lisbon, and on Tuesday had an audience of the King.

Mr. T. E. Fuller, the Union Steam-Ship Company's general manager in South Africa, has been elected a member of the House of Assembly for Cape Town.

A telegram from Simla states that Afghan troops from Herat have had an engagement with the Tekke Turcomans, in which the latter were routed.

A numerous attended Free-Trade meeting was held in Madrid on Sunday, and speeches were delivered by several Liberal statesmen.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, will be conveyed in a Russian man-of-war to Constantinople, where he will stay as the guest of Prince Lobanoff.

In digging a channel in the neighbourhood of Lake Neuchâtel a lacustrine canoe has been found. It has been placed in the Cantonal Museum.

The Prince of Orange, the eldest son of the King of the Netherlands, died at his residence in Paris on Wednesday morning. Prince William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry was in his fortieth year. He was unmarried.

The official report of Hawaiian trade for 1878, which has lately come to hand, shows a marked improvement in the commercial condition and general prosperity of the islands since the conclusion of the commercial treaty with the United States.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Brook, Arthur, Rector of Hackney, to be Rural Dean of Hackney.
Bullen, W. C.; Rector of Abberton, Essex.
Carpenter, William Boyd; Chaplain to the Bishop of London.
Davies, Henry C.; Curate of Llowes-with-Llandewi-fach, Radnorshire.
Dickinson, Carey; Priest-Vicar of Truro Cathedral and Assistant-Curate of St. Mary's, Truro.
Fawcett, Henry; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bethnal-green.
Forbes, Edward; Vicar of Christ Church, Clevedon.
Fitzroy, Ernest James Augustus; Vicar of St. Jude's, Edgehill, Liverpool.
Griffiths, J. M.; Curate of Bayvil-with-Moylgrove; Vicar of Moylgrove.
Hill, W. A.; Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons.
Huleatt, Hugh; Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal-green.
Jenkins, S. W.; Rector of Oxwich-with-Nicholaston, Glamorganshire.
Jones, Isaac Hughes; Vicar of Nevev-with-Kilgwyn, Pembrokeshire.
Kempson, C. A. E.; Vicar of St. James's, Congleton.
King, E.; Rector of St. Mary's, Berrwick.
McKnight, W. H. E.; Rector of Silk Willoughby, Lincolnshire.
Martell, A. W.; first Rector of St. Michael and All Angels', Stepney.
Morgan, David; Vicar of Grandston-with-St. Nicholas, Pembrokeshire.
Roberts, John; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Velinfol, Carmarthenshire.
Spencer-Stanhope, C. W.; Grand Chaplain of the Freemasons.
Walker, Herbert Stratton; Vicar of Borrowdale, Keswick.
Willis, John Thomas; Rector of Loveston-with-Yerbeston, Pembrokeshire.
Wyld, Calcraft Neeld; Rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury.—*Guardian*.

The Bishops of London, Chester, and Lichfield have added their names as patrons of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission.

The Ely Diocesan Choral Festival, a triennial one, was held in Ely Cathedral on Tuesday. There were upwards of 4000 persons present, and the choirs were represented by upwards of 1400 voices.

The Bishop of Winchester presided on Tuesday evening at the anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation, held at Willis's Rooms. There was a large attendance of clergymen. Subscriptions amounting to £1260 were announced, including £500 sent anonymously.

The festival service of the London Church Choir Association took place in Westminster Abbey last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of a large congregation. The choristers numbered over 200, and were drawn from the fifty choirs of which the association consists. Mr. J. Robertson Murray, the honorary choir-master, conducted, and Dr. Bridge presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Dean of Westminster.

We learn from the *Guardian* that on Whit Monday a committee of gentlemen presented the Rev. B. W. Gibsons, M.A., with a silver salver, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented (together with a purse of £400 and the Vicarage of Wolvey) to the Rev. B. W. Gibsons, M.A., &c., head master of the late St. Peter's College, in Eaton-square, London, S.W., as a testimony of sympathy with him in the treatment from which (as Lord Chancellor Cairns writes) he was 'undeservedly a sufferer.' Among the sympathisers were most of the high dignitaries, of the vice-presidents, and of the shareholders of that corporation, besides many strangers of importance."

New Foundation Day of Mill-Hill Schools was celebrated on Wednesday, when the prizes were distributed by Mr. Gladstone.

We are obliged to defer the insertion of an article on the Black and White Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery, the concluding notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition, Reviews of Books, and a report of Royal Institution Lectures.

The Golden Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany was celebrated in London on Wednesday by a dinner at the German Embassy, which was attended by the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family.

The twenty-seventh anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the City Orthopaedic Hospital was held on Wednesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. The Earl of Aberdeen presided. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £450.

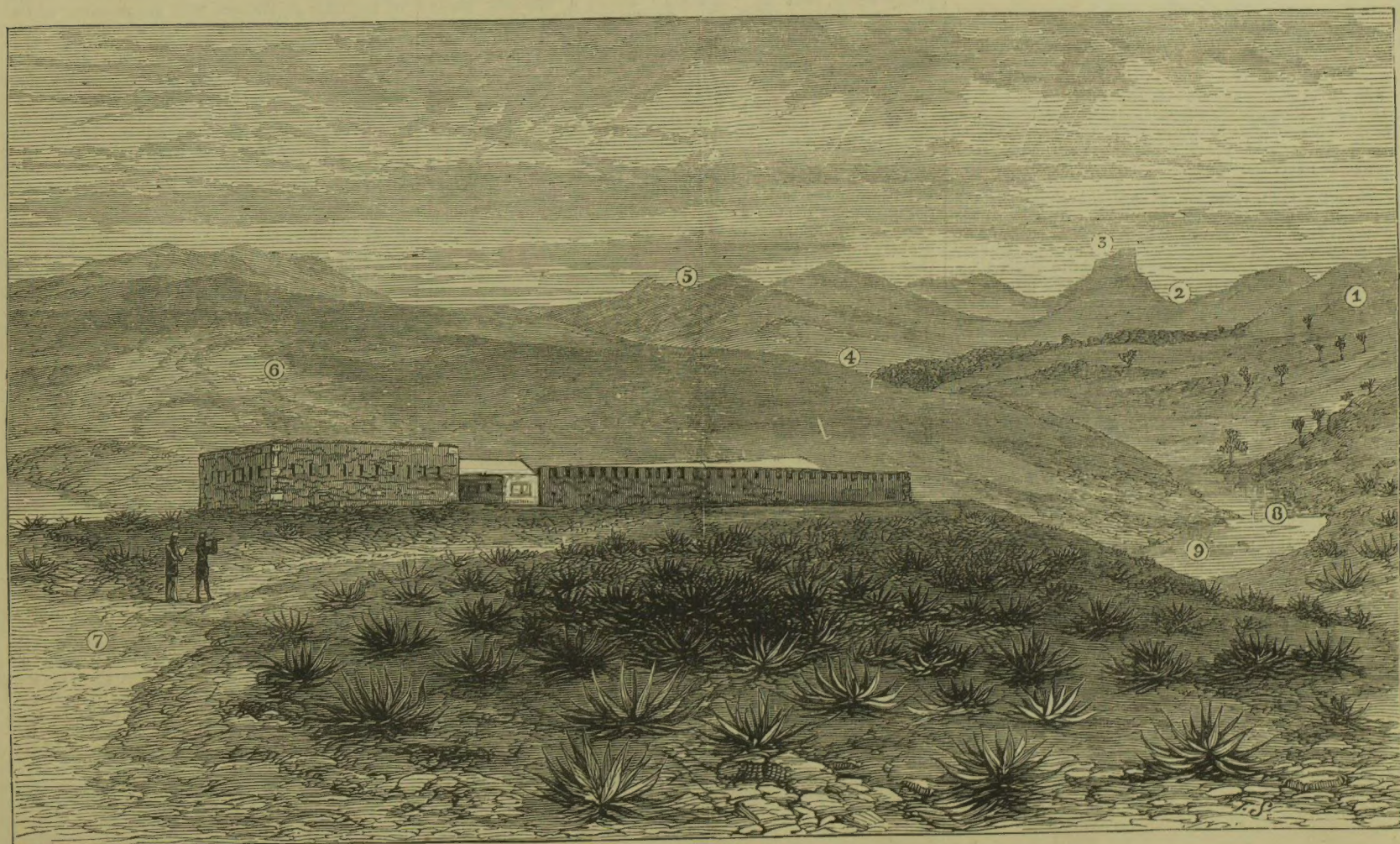
Wednesday being the Feast of St. Barnabas, the annual speech-day and the distribution of prizes took place in the large hall of the Merchant Taylor's School. The following students had been elected to scholarships at St. John's College, Oxford:—E. C. Goldberg, H. W. Dennis, E. L. Lancaster, and R. C. Perry.



AFGHAN HOSPITALITY.—SEE PAGE 554.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.



PRINCE ALEXANDER BATTENBERG, G.C.B., PRINCE ELECT OF BULGARIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



1. Spur of Oscarberg.
2. Ridge where the waggons are.
3. Isandhlwana Hill.

4. Bashee Valley.
5. Sirayo's Krantz.
6. Road from the Ponto.

7. Road to Fort.
8. Buffalo River.
9. The Waggon Drift over the River.

THE ZULU WAR: FORT MELVILL, NEAR ISANDHLWANA.—SEE PAGE 554.
FROM A SKETCH BY PRIVATE MELLISOP, 24TH REGIMENT.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Woe is me! Why did I ever pick up a copy of Sir Kenelm Digby's "Recipes in Physicke and Chirurgery" at Mr. Parsons's book store at Knightsbridge? Why did I inadvertently ask my readers, "What is a Posnet?" I should have asked my cook. I asked her this morning, and she replied that a posnet was very well known in her part of the country (she is a Devonshire woman), and that it was the same thing as a skillet. But meanwhile the deluge has come upon me in the shape of letters from the philologists. Every post brings me a fresh batch, and in my mind (why didn't I ask the cook?) to the pangs of remorse are beginning to be added the tortures of despair.

In a very interesting communication a correspondent from Yorkshire tells me (sending at the same time a diagram) that a "posnet" is a cast-iron pot or pan with a handle to lift it from the fire, and three small prongs or feet to rest upon. "J. J.," writing from Hemel Hempstead, suggests that the term stood, when in use, as "pot-net," a little pot, on the principle of euphony which, with many writers and speakers, occasions the loss of the first t in "chestnut." This is very ingenious; but in Guy Midge's Great French Dictionary (1699) I find that the French equivalent for a posnet or skillet is a *poilon* (modern *poillon*), which means not a little, but a big pot. In Nugent's French-English dictionary a small pot is a *polette*. "J. D.," Harrow Lands, Dorking, obligingly tells me that "posnet" is in Todd's Johnson; and that in Worcester's Dictionary the word is derived from the Welsh "posned." In Spurrell's Welsh Dictionary, indeed, "posned" is translated as a skillet or saucepan; but my correspondent thinks that the old British cooking utensil was carried into Wales, name and all, and that both pot and name are of Roman origin, and the Latin for a posnet (or skillet) as given by Ainsworth is *cacabus*.

When I turn up my Worcester and Webster's Dictionary of the English language (London, Routledge, 1875), I find nothing whatever said about the Welsh "posned;" but "posnet" is derived from the French *bassin*. It is defined as "a little basin," a porringer, a skillet; but neither a basin nor a porringer has any handle. A skillet has. Wordsworth's little maiden in "We are Seven" brought her "little porringer" from which she ate her supper in the churchyard; but if the porringer had had a handle she would have required a mug into which to pour the porringer's contents. I never saw anybody, young or old, eat out of a skillet. If posnet be, indeed, derived from *bassin*, it may have something to do with the form of helmet known as a "basnet;" and in Walter Scott the helmets of soldiers are frequently jocularly alluded to as "iron pots." The learned Ménage in his "Origines de la Langue Française" derives *bassin* from *bac*, a drinking-pot, vase, or cup, and cited in that sense by Rabelais; and Ménage adds that the French *bac* is from the German *back*; but in Wessley's German-English Dictionary (Leipzig, Tauchnitz, 1866) I find no *back* at all; but only *bach*, a brook or rivulet; and the German for a pot is *topf* or *kug*. In Anthony Rich's Dictionary of Greek and Roman antiquities I find the counterpart of our three-footed "posnet" accurately figured; but it is called in one section "*corina*" (one of this kind was found at Pompeii), in another "*ahenum*;" and in a third "*cacabus*," but in the last case it must have a tripod or tripod added to make a posnet. The handle is not, as in the case of a saucepan, rigid, and at an acute angle to the pot, but a moveable circular handle, to allow the pot to be suspended over a fire. Many of my correspondents mention "posnets" with semicircular and moveable handles.

Mem.: Jules Gouffé, in his sumptuous "Livres de Cuisine" figures a boiling-pot with three feet, and calls it a "*marmite*." I have him not in English, and thus I cannot tell how the English translator has rendered "*marmite*." But I have Urbain Dubois' "Cosmopolitan Cookery" in English; and therein the name "skillet" is applied to a copper vessel of the shape of an inverted and truncated egg with a semicircular and immovable handle. The whole question seems to me to illustrate the extraordinary redundancy of culinary nomenclature, and the lexicographical confusion caused by such redundancy. Pot, kettle, cauldron, saucepan, skillet, porringer, and posnet seem to be, virtually, all convertible terms. Lord Bacon classes "posnets" with "chafing dishes, and such other silver vessels;" so, my beloved correspondents, do, I entreat you, refrain from assuming an air of ineffable superiority when you rebuke me for my crass ignorance in not knowing what a posnet is. One gentleman, writing from Huddersfield, patronisingly begins: "Any lass that 'fettles up' after dinner could tell you that a 'posnet' is an iron pan." But I do not know (more's the pity) any lass who is in the habit of "fettling up" after dinner; and if I did why should she not tell me what a "posnet" is before she "fettled." "Posnets" are not placed on the dinner-table in these refined days, although rump-steak pudding and yeast dumplings are sometimes brought round in silver saucepans.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings are straining every nerve to raise funds by public subscription for the preservation from utter ruin of a very valuable example of fourteenth-century architecture, Penton Mewsey Church, Hants. This ancient edifice has been carefully figured by Mr. G. E. Street in the second volume of Weale's papers on architecture. The venerable structure will be pulled down and the materials sold to the builder of a new church to be erected close by unless the sum of £330 can be raised. The builder, it is understood, will accept this sum in lieu of the materials of the ancient fabric. I hope that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, whose motto substantially seems to be "Real Respect, not Sham Restoration," will not plead in vain to the public for the money they want. The offices of the Society are at 9, Buckingham-street, Strand. I am a humble member of the Association myself; and I am glad to find in the committee-list the names of many renowned architects, painters, and men of letters, as well as those of noblemen and gentlemen interested in archæology.

Mem.: Modern "Restoration" (so-called) has come to about this complexion. Pull down Northumberland House and build a Grand Hotel on part of its site, and it is understood that you have "restored" the town mansion of his Grace of Northumberland. Or, pull down (*absit omen*) what remains of Inigo Jones's Whitehall, and raise in its stead a gothic pile of red brick with stone finials, crockets, and gargoyles, and you will have "restored" the Banqueting-House.

In the winter of 1876, at Moscow, I saw some wonderfully fine pencil-drawings of Indian architecture and Indian life and manners by M. Basil Vereschagin. Again, at Constantinople, in January, 1877, M. Eugene Schuyler showed me a number of photographs of M. Vereschagin's remarkable work. "Scenes from the Turco-Russian War and an Artist's Impressions of Northern India" form the staple of an exhibition of paintings and drawings now open to the public in the French Court, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. On Monday last the private view of the newly added Turco-Russian paintings took place; and the French Court was crowded by an illustrious

and brilliant assemblage. Royalty was represented by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh; and when I say that among the general company were Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. Froude, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and Mr. F. W. Burton, the Director of the National Gallery, it will be at once understood that "everybody" in artistic London was there to do honour to the genius of M. Basil Vereschagin.

In this country we know scarcely anything of the Russian school of painting. The Russians made a brave show in the Fine-Art Section of the Paris Exposition Universelle last year—do you remember that weird picture of the "Wedding in the Palace of Ice," and those astonishing plaster models from the life, the last by Professor Le Vittoux, of Warsaw?—but to see what Slavonic artists really can accomplish you should go to the gallery of the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg and look at Bogoluboff's "Kermesse at Amsterdams by Moonlight," Ugrumoff's "Capture of Kavan by John the Terrible," and Aivazofsky's extraordinary picture of "The Deluge." But M. Basil Vereschagin belongs to a more modern school of artists. His characteristics are strongly marked, and he is wholly original. As a colourist he is singularly brilliant and harmonious; and his drawing—well, take the accuracy and delicacy of Sir Noel Paton twenty years ago, and add to it the power and grace of Sir John Gilbert, and you will have some idea of M. Vereschagin's capacity as a draughtsman.

G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The withdrawal of Sir Berys, owing to the death of Baron Rothschild, destroyed a very tolerable certainty of the Grand Prize of Paris falling to England, as we were left with nothing but Scapegrace to represent us. Zut started favourite, but, after his recent journeys across the Channel, and the hard work he has done this season, he was not very strongly fancied, and had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Nubienne, Saltador, and Flavio II., who finished in that order, separated by only a neck and a head. Nubienne, who won the French Oaks, has run badly once since then; but her owner, M. Blanc, did not lose confidence in her, and is reported to have won £32,000 on the race.

Though the weather forecasts for the Ascot week were by no means promising, and at the time of writing it seems very doubtful if the meeting will be concluded without suffering from rain, the first day was simply perfect, a bright sun and almost cloudless blue sky making the scene a more than usually brilliant one. Owing to the immense amount of rain that has fallen lately, there was little or no dust, while the country appeared to the very greatest advantage; but, to set against this, the course was very heavy and holding in places; and this doubtless accounts for the contradictory running of certain horses. The Royal party, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived in state at about half-past one; and we have never seen so many people present on the first day. In the Trial Stakes Alchemist, who has been performing wonderfully well this season, had little difficulty in conceding 26 lb. to a fairly good horse like Chios; and we wonder more than ever now why Strathern, said to be a stone in front of Alchemist, was not allowed to take his chance in the Derby. The Maiden Plate witnessed the debut of Chanoine, a very fine colt by Doncaster—Chanoinesse, for whom Mr. Naylor gave 1100 gs. at the sale of Mr. Chaplin's yearlings last season. He did not, however, start nearly so good a favourite as Prudhomme, and neither had much to do with the finish, which lay between Orchid and Trierman, Cannon just getting the former home by a head. She is a very nice daughter of Cucumber and Jane Eyre, and only cost Prince Bathynany 75 gs. The match between Silvio and Isonomy for the Gold Vase created the greatest interest, for no one paid much attention to Castlereagh, or expected him to run half so well as he did. He made the running at a capital pace, Isonomy coming next, while it was very generally considered that Archer lay much too far off with Silvio, especially as the horse kept fighting for his head, which must have exhausted him quite as much as keeping nearer to the leaders would have done. The three took close order soon after they entered the straight, and, as they passed the telegraph board, Silvio appeared likely to win pretty easily, but he "cracked" about a hundred yards from home—just where he did in the Cup last year—and Isonomy secured the verdict by half a length. The latter has evidently as much stamina as speed; but, apart from the mistake that we fancy was made with Silvio, we do not believe that he is thoroughly game, or that, when he has done pulling, he cares to make any very great effort. Hackthorpe made a ridiculous exhibition of Trappist in the Queen's Stand Plate, and is not likely to be beaten over his own course for some time to come. When the numbers went up for the Prince of Wales's Stakes, and it was found that Wheel of Fortune was to essay the task of carrying the full penalty of 9 lb., no remembrances of the failure of Fille de l'Air, Lord Lyon, Formosa, Hannah, &c., under similar conditions, could frighten backers from supporting the unbeaten little mare, and, at last, they cheerfully laid 7 to 4 on her. Certainly the ten opposed to her were not very grand, still they included Adventure—in receipt of 16 lb.—Rayon d'Or, Discord, and Ruperra, all of whom had a pull in the weights with her. There was a good pace throughout, but neither the pace nor the heavy ground appeared to have the smallest effect on the little "Wheel," who rolled merrily to the front directly she was asked to do so, and won without an effort by a length and a half. She is probably the best filly ever foaled, and, fit and well, not only will odds be laid on her on the Leger Day, but we shall expect to see Archer weigh in before the second has passed the post. Mr. Beddington started both Sabella and Brother to Ersilia for the Twenty-second Biennial. No declaration was made; but Archer had the mount on the filly, and she won by a head from Orchestra, her stable companion being third. Glengarry (7 st. 8 lb.) was an absentee from the Ascot Stakes, for which Parole (8 st. 13 lb.) was favourite, though Ridotto (7 st. 11 lb.) pressed him pretty closely in the quotations. The famous American crack looked wonderfully well and blooming, despite all the hard work he has done this season, and the successes of Isonomy and Alchemist told strongly in his favour. Still it was felt to be just a little doubtful if he could stay a severe two miles at a strong pace and through deep ground; so, as soon as the flag fell, Inval (8 st. 6 lb.) went to the front and took them along. These tactics were thoroughly successful, for Parole was in trouble some distance from home, and Ridotto, who was stepping fast at the finish, just got home from Mycenæ (5 st. 7 lb.) and Bay Archer (6 st. 9 lb.). It was a remarkable circumstance that Archer and Cannon won seven of the eight races between them, four falling to the former.

Our forebodings as to rain were realised only too quickly, and Wednesday formed a sad contrast to the previous day. Everyone was wading about in a sea of mud, the horses threw up sheets of water as they galloped, and, naturally, the attendance was comparatively small, while public form was

upset ruthlessly in race after race. Under the circumstances, Lord Falmouth wisely withdrew Wheel of Fortune from the Coronation Stakes, and took his chance with Leap-Year. She did not prove quite equal to the occasion, as Mr. Houldsworth's King Tom—Crocus filly beat her by half a length; Adventurer did not show nearly as good form as on the previous day, and Reconciliation could not move in the mud. The Fern Hill Stakes was noticeable for the first appearance of Peter this season. He was very restive in going down to the post, and, shying violently, nearly came down on his side. Douranee and Japonica were his only opponents, and both ran right away from him, the Duke of Westminster's very clever two-year-old securing a clever victory. The recent brilliant victory of Mr. Beddington's stable made Strathern favourite for a Biennial, though there was not much to choose between him and Muley Edris. Once more neither of the favourites ever flattered their supporters, and the despised Exeter won by a couple of lengths, Ruperra and Abbot of St. Mary's running a dead-heat behind him. Twenty-eight ran for the Hunt Cup, the only notable absentee being Placida (8 st. 6 lb.), who was withdrawn on account of the state of the ground. Avontes (8 st. 3 lb.) maintained his place as first favourite up to the fall of the flag, but he could only get fourth, Mandarin (8 st. 4 lb.), a 33 to 1 chance, beating the unlucky Sir Joseph (8 st. 3 lb.) and Harbinger (6 st. 12 lb.), who were second and third respectively. Zut ran very badly in the Ascot Derby, which fell to Chippendale, and in the next race Lord Falmouth introduced us to Spring Captain, the first of this season's two-year-olds. He is a very fine colt by Vedette—Niké, but is still backward in condition, and only just got home after a punishing struggle.

The Gold Cup day, showery though it was, drew to Ascot the usual assemblage of rank and fashion, the Royal party being received with customary warmth. In the opening race, the Seventeenth Biennial, Philippine won easily by four lengths from Alchemist, Victor Chief, the favourite, being fourth. Rayon d'Or carried off the St. James's Palace Stakes with equal ease, Charibet being second, and Visconti, the favourite, fifth. The six starters for the Gold Cup came in in the following order—Isonomy, 1; Insulaire, 2; Touchet, 3; and Jannette 4; Exmouth and Verneuil last. The Rous Stakes fell to Phénix, the Sixteenth Biennial to Lord Clive, and the New Stakes to Oceanic.

The weather continues very indifferent for the followers of the "national game," the sodden state of the ground, owing to the heavy spring rains, utterly precluding anything like tall scoring. The match between Lancashire and Derbyshire, commenced on Thursday, was resumed and concluded on the following day, and resulted in the easy victory of the "cotton county" by no less than seven wickets: Derbyshire 64 and 57, Lancashire 81 and 42 for three wickets, Hornby being not out, 15. Yorkshire v. Middlesex, at Lord's, was won very easily by the former by eight wickets, Ulyett performing especially well for the winners with 52 and 50 (not out). The Hon. A. Lyttelton played brilliantly in the second innings of Middlesex, scoring 62. The result of Gloucestershire and Surrey proved the brothers W. G. and G. F. Grace to be in fine form, the champion displaying some good cricket for his 123, whilst his brother supported him with a soundly played 57, which went a long way towards securing a victory for their county by ten wickets. Nottingham beat Kent by an innings and 180 runs, scoring the large total of 384, Osicroft 140, and Selby 72.

The ocean-race of the New Thames Yacht Club took place last Saturday, the course being from Southend to Harwich. The Formosa cutter took the first prize of £60.

The annual sale of the Stud Company's yearlings will take place to-day (Saturday) at Cobham.

THE NEW PRINCE OF BULGARIA.

Her Majesty the Queen, as stated in our news of the Court, last week received Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Prince-Elect of Bulgaria, as her visitor at Balmoral Castle, and there conferred upon him the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He has also been entertained by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Eastwell Park. Prince Alexander, who is but twenty-two years of age, was unanimously elected to the new Bulgarian throne, about the end of last April, by the Bulgarian Assembly of Deputies at Tirnova, with the approval of the Delegates of the European Powers. He is a son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the Empress of Russia. He is a nephew, by her marriage, of our lamented Princess Alice. His mother, born Countess von Hauke, was the daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, and was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the Prince of Hesse. The Prince-Elect of Bulgaria is a second son of this union, an elder brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, serving in the British Navy. Prince Alexander knows the country and its inhabitants which he has been called upon to rule, having, it will be remembered, served with the Russian army during the late war. Part of the time he rode in the ranks of the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, whose honorary Colonel his father is, and he was also attached to the staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, as well as to the Russian head-quarters. He was present with Prince Charles at the siege of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. Soon after returning to Germany from the Russo-Turkish campaign he was transferred from the Hessian regiment of Dragoons, to which he had belonged, to the Prussian Life Guards, and has since done garrison duty in Potsdam. The portrait is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople.

Mr. Justice Mellor took leave of the Bench on Wednesday, in the presence of nearly every Judge of the High Court of Justice, including the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Field, and Mr. Justice Manisty, his colleagues in the Queen's Bench; as well as Lord Blackburn, Lord Gordon, Lord Justice Bramwell, Lord Justice Brett, and Lord Justice Cotton. The court was crowded by members of the Bar, as well as by such of the public as could obtain admission to witness the proceedings. The Attorney-General, on the part of the Bar, addressed Mr. Justice Mellor, and dwelt on his public career and the many virtues which he had exemplified during his long and honoured career. His Lordship replied by thanking his colleagues on the Bench and the Bar at large for the kindness and consideration they had shown towards him ever since his appointment, and concluded by saying that he now retired with the deepest regret, but still in obedience to the dictates of what he thought was right and in the interests of the public. The other Judges then shook hands with Sir John Mellor. The vacancy on the Bench occasioned by Sir J. Mellor's retirement has been filled by Mr. Charles Bowen, who has been appointed one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Bowen was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in January, 1861, and a member of the Western Circuit. In addition to an extensive practice at the Bar, Mr. Bowen has, since the elevation to the Bench of the late Mr. Justice Archibald, filled the office of Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

First to adjourn for the Whitsuntide Recess, the Lower House, as was only meet, reassembled first. Whilst their Lordships—save the holders of office—had liberty to extend their holiday to the end of the present week, the House of Commons, or, rather, those of the members who have an inordinate desire to hear their own voices (music which could ordinarily be well spared), met at the beginning of the week to question Ministers, and to advance or hinder business. A notable addition was made to the ranks of the Irish members, considerable interest being evinced in the reappearance of a once-familiar figure, that of the erst fire-eater, the O'Gorman Mahon, who sprucely took his seat for the county of Clare in place of Sir B. O'Loughlin. Another conspicuous representative of the Emerald Isle, The O'Donoghue, elicited cheers from the Opposition in giving notice of an anti-Protectionist amendment to Mr. Chaplin's motion respecting the distress in agricultural districts. It devolved, not on a leading member of the front Opposition bench, as might have been expected, but upon Sir Wilsford Lawson to inquire what foundation there was for the reported fresh overtures for peace from Cetewayo. According to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reply, there appeared once again to have existed strong doubts in the mind of Lord Chelmsford whether the Zulu King's messengers were of sufficiently high rank to treat with. When the Marquis of Hartington rises, takes off his hat, and, resting one hand on the table, begins to question the Leader of the House, there is not infrequently a movement on the Opposition benches suggestive, perhaps, of a relishable anticipation of a query which shall throw the Ministerial Camp into confusion. If such expectations were raised on Monday, they were speedily doomed to be disappointed. The noble Lord simply wished to be informed as to the course of business during the week, a point on which Sir Stafford Northcote enlightened his Lordship in a few sentences. The evening was occupied in the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates. Several votes were obtained. The sitting ended with a lively little debate in committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Courtney contending that it should be made clear whether under clause 15 farmers were to be assessed at half their rent, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer maintaining that the tax should be levied on the same footing as of old. Ultimately, Sir Stafford Northcote had to agree that progress should be reported, in order that there should be a further opportunity for discussing the point.

Sir Eardley Wilmot on Tuesday presented three petitions from Exeter, Plymouth, and the Criminal Law Amendment Association, making clear to the Home Secretary and the House that a considerable number of persons agree with the Lord Chief Justice that a free pardon should be granted to the convict Edmund Galley, "after the punishment he has so wrongly and unjustly suffered so long." An answer which Mr. Bourke gave to Sir Julian Goldsmid yielded the information that Sir Garnet Wolseley had resigned the Governorship of Cyprus, and had been succeeded by Colonel Biddulph. With a self-confidence which seems to increase rather than diminish as South African affairs assume a gloomier aspect, Colonel Stanley, in replying to Sir Robert Peel, airily implied that, notwithstanding there are now 26,000 thousand troops in line on the Zulu frontier, it would be his duty to advise that additional forces should be sent out if required. The Secretary for War then granted Mr. Courtney some information as to the composition of the War Office military committee, but did not satisfy the hon. member, who moved the adjournment, much to the ill-concealed astonishment of Sir W. Edmonstone, in order to suggest that officers connected with the auxiliary forces should be added to the committee, which should, in his opinion, have been a Royal Commission. A desultory debate promised to spring up, but was stopped by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who gravely protested against such obstruction to the regular business of the House. In Committee on the Army Discipline Bill an animated protest was vainly entered by several hon. members against the continuance of flogging in the Army. At the evening sitting, Mr. R. Yorke quoted a variety of figures in justification of his motion:—

That the rapidly increasing expenditure of the London School Board requires the early attention of the Government, with the view of imposing on it some more effectual checks than appear at present to exist.

Sir B. Leighton seconded the motion, which was vigorously and effectively opposed, however, by Mr. W. E. Forster in an earnest speech justifying the working of the Education Act, of which the right hon. gentleman was the chief author. Both Mr. Forster and Lord George Hamilton paid a tribute to the exertions of Sir Charles Reed (who was present during the debate), but his Lordship expressed a hope that the London School Board would be more economical in their expenditure and more studious of the ratepayers' pockets. But, on the motion of Mr. Mundella, the debate was adjourned.

The granting of the franchise to a large section of the community, but the restriction of the hours of polling to a period when these classes are at work, cannot but be regarded as enfranchisement with one hand counteracted by disfranchisement with the other. On Wednesday Mr. Chamberlain sought to remedy this anomalous condition of things. The junior member for Birmingham moved the second reading of his bill for extending the hours of polling in Parliamentary, municipal, and school board elections throughout the United Kingdom from eight a.m. to eight p.m. This rational measure was opposed by Mr. Assheton and Mr. A. G. Hardy, but was cordially supported by, among other members, Sir Charles Dilke, who denied that it was a party measure, and who referred to the encouragement given last year on both sides of the House to his bill, which had passed into law, for similarly extending the hours of polling in London. Nevertheless, the measure was negatived by 190 to 165 votes.

Thursday witnessed another of those lively impromptu discussions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecates, but does not appear to have sufficient strength or tact to extinguish at the outset. It occurred in question-time. Sir Stafford Northcote began the Ministerial replies by informing Mr. Childers that he did not think the expenditure for the Zulu War since March would exceed half a million a month, and that in the event of hostilities being concluded at the end of June he did not expect the estimate would be exceeded. Of little general interest were the remaining questions, except one put by Mr. O'Donnell. This was an inquiry whether there was any foundation for certain reports that after the Battle of Kambula the British troops had shown no quarter to the Zulus. With considerable feeling and indignation, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach protested against the insinuation of the hon. member "that his own countrymen do not conduct war according to the usages of civilisation." Thereupon, Mr. O'Donnell moved the adjournment, in order to comment on the unsatisfactory nature of the Colonial Secretary's replies. Sir Stafford Northcote warmly declared against a repetition of the practice of adjournment, and brought upon himself a spirited rebuke from Mr. Sullivan, whose retort was particularly happy. Much time was wasted on this animated interlude. But the motion was eventually withdrawn by Mr. O'Donnell; and the House soon after resumed the

consideration of the Indian Budget. Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone gave especial emphasis to the Indian petitions they presented from natives and British-born subjects, who prayed that further facilities should be granted for entrance into the Indian Civil Service, that India should not bear the cost of the Afghan War, and that certain duties should not be remitted. As hon. members trooped out to dinner, Mr. C. K. Cross then had a clear field for the unfolding of his views on Indian Finance.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday last Bellini's "Norma" was to have been given, for the first time for four years, with the representation of the principal character by Madame Cepeda, but the indisposition of Mdle. Valleria, who was to have been the Adalgisa, caused the substitution of "Fra Diavolo," cast as before. There is, consequently, no specialty to record, the performance of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," with Madame Adelina Patti as Selika, Mdle. Valleria as Inez, both for the first time, and the début of M. Lassalle as Nelusco, having been postponed from Thursday to this (Saturday) evening, on account of the indisposition of Madame Patti. The theatre was closed on Monday evening for a full rehearsal of the opera. "Il Re di Lahore," an Italian version of M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," will shortly be produced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Last week's performances consisted of repetitions of operas given as recently noticed, with the exception of Signor Pancelli's welcome reappearance on the Monday as Roberto (already specified), and Mdle. Marie Vanzandt's first assumption of the character of Cherubino in "Le Nozze de Figaro" on Saturday. This young lady gave a charming and refined version of the part and forward Page, whose two arias, "Non so più" and "Voi che sapete," she rendered with much grace and delicacy, having been encoined in the latter. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that recently noticed. On Monday last "Rigoletto" was repeated; and on Tuesday "Les Huguenots" was given for the first time this season, with the fine performance of Madame Christine Nilsson as Valentina, and some other features of the cast the same as on former occasions, including Madame Trebelli as Urbano, Signor Campanini as Raoul di Nangis, Signor Foli as Marcello, Signori Galassi and Del Puente, respectively, as San Bris and Di Nevers, &c. Mdle. Ambre filled the part of Margherita di Valois, the music of which character is scarcely suited to her voice and style. "I Puritani" was announced for Thursday, "Faust" for the following night, "La Sonnambula" for this (Saturday) afternoon, and "Carmen" in the evening. The next specialty will be the production (for the first time at Her Majesty's Theatre) of Verdi's "Aida."

MR. PROUT'S CANTATA, "HEREWARD."

As already briefly recorded, Mr. E. Prout's new dramatic cantata, "Hereward," was produced last week, at an extra concert given at St. James's Hall by the Borough of Hackney Choral Association, of which institution Mr. Prout is the conductor. The text of the cantata is by Mr. W. Grist (of the Crystal Palace), who has constructed an effective book, based on Kingsley's novel, "Hereward the Wake." The text is divided into four parts, respectively illustrating Hereward's youth and exile; his love and happiness, his return and glory, and his fall and death. On these materials Mr. Grist has constructed a good framework for the purposes of the composer.

The music of the cantata comprises pieces for solo voices and choruses; and it is in these latter that Mr. Prout has most succeeded. Several of them proved highly effective in performance, especially the opening chorus, and the double chorus at the end of the first part, in which the "Salve Regina," for female voices, is blended with the rejoicings of the followers of Hereward; the pretty, melodious chorus of Torfrida's ladies, the bridal chorus, and that at the end of the third part, in the scene of the conflict. The chorus singing, by members of the Hackney Choral Association, was of a high order.

The solo music was also well rendered, among the most effective pieces having been the aria for Torfrida, "I look upon a cloudless night;" the solo for Leofwin, "List, my Lord;" the air for Altruda, "Hail, the might of woman;" Hereward's air, "Short and blissful" (particularly the martial close thereof), and his scena, "Ah! restless is the peace;" and King William's song, "My liegemen." The solo vocalists were Mrs. Osgood (Torfrida), Miss M. Davies (Godiva and Leofwin), Miss M. Williams (Altruda), Mr. B. McGuckin (Hereward), and Mr. F. King (Herluin and King William). The solo pieces, however, cleverly written as they are, want the contrast and variety essential to dramatic effect; and here, and elsewhere, the cantata would gain by some excision. The orchestral writing is exceedingly good throughout, the instrumentation being resonant and well contrasted. Mr. Prout, who conducted with great ability, declined to accede to the many encores evidently desired by the audience. As already said, the concert was given by the association just specified, whose excellent performances at the Townhall, Shoreditch (directed by Mr. Prout), have several times been commended by us.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

The fourth (and last but one) of this season's concerts took place last Saturday afternoon, when the selection opened with a new overture composed by Mrs. F. Meadows White (Miss Alice Mary Smith). The work is entitled "Jason; or, The Argonauts and the Sirens," and is a highly effective musical illustration of a portion of Mr. Morris's poem on the subject indicated. There is much grace in the opening "andante con moto," and many passages of well-contrasted variety in the following "Allegro," the instrumentation being throughout skilful. The overture was very favourably received, and the composer called for.

Another specialty at the concert was a fragment from the Baron Bodog D'Orczy's opera "The Renegade," adapted for the occasion by the composer, who conducted its performance. We have before spoken of the overture and other extracts from the opera composed by the clever Hungarian amateur, and need now only say that the piece given on Saturday is worthy of similar praise. The orchestration is full and resonant, the instrumentation being unusually copious.

Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony and Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" completed the orchestral selection; the remaining instrumental piece having been Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in C minor, finely played by Mr. Alfred Jaell, who received a warm welcome on his first appearance this season. Mdle. De Belocca sang, with much effect, Rossini's aria, "Ah quel giorno," M. Saint-Saëns's song, "Printemps qui commence," and Ambroise Thomas's chanson, "Connais tu le pays." With the exception above specified, Mr. Ganz conducted, as usual.

The last concert of the series will take place next Saturday

That accomplished pianist, Mdle. Mehlig, gave a morning concert at St. James's Hall on Monday, when her programme comprised a varied selection of pianoforte music. At the same time, Mr. Charles Gardner gave his fourteenth annual matinée, at Willis's Rooms.

The Philharmonic Society gave its seventh concert on Wednesday evening at St. James's Hall. The eighth and last concert of this season will be given on Wednesday, July 2.

Herr Naver Scharwenka gave a pianoforte recital on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall, and will give at the same place a concert of chamber music next Thursday.

Mr. Charles Hallé's sixth recital took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Mr. Ganz's matinée musicale—which was to have taken place on Monday afternoon, at Dudley House—was postponed on account of the illness of the Earl of Dudley, and was announced for yesterday (Friday) morning, at Grosvenor House.

The fourth (and last) of Mr. John Boosey's new series of London Ballad Concerts takes place at St. James's Hall this (Saturday) afternoon, with an attractive programme.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert at the Floral Hall next Tuesday afternoon will again be one of the specialties of the musical season.

Mr. Alfred Jaell has announced his annual pianoforte recital, to take place at the Steinway Hall on Wednesday afternoon next.

THEATRES.

Opinions differ as to the merits of the members of the Comédie Française, and even Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt does not escape detractors. Not only in Phèdre, however, but as Mrs. Clarkson in "L'Etrangère," she has won a recognition only accorded to the greatest artistes. The cast of the latter drama was efficient, consisting of Bernhardt, Croizette, Coquelin, and Febvre. On Monday "Hernani" was acted. This performance is calculated to dissipate all doubt as to the genius of Mdle. Bernhardt. Owing to the construction of the play, the early scenes of Don Sol require little besides judicious and rather reticent acting. The great effects are reserved for the dénouement, and here the actress evinced the possession of the requisite power and skill. All the traits that indicate the true artist were present, and the varieties of passion and its expression were all at her command, conducting to a series of surprising effects as perfectly executed as they were truthfully conceived. The cast altogether of the play is excellent. M. Worms as Don Carlos, M. Maubant as Don Ruy Gomez, and M. Mounet-Sully as Hernani, contributed their best efforts to relieve the early scenes of the weight and weariness which naturally belong to them. M. Victor Hugo himself will, we doubt not, be satisfied with the result. On Tuesday, the play of "Le Demi-Monde," by A. Dumas, fils, was performed; it was then played for the first time, in lieu of "Les Fourchambault," the owner of the copyright of the latter play objecting to have it represented on the terms proposed by the administration of the Théâtre Français.

The audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday afternoon to witness the performance of "Tartuffe" and "La Joie fait Peur" was remarkable for the number of English actors and actresses which it comprised, this being, of course, in most instances, the first opportunity their engagements had allowed of visiting the theatre since the opening night of the French performances. Members of the company of the Comédie Française not engaged in the representations were present in private boxes.

M. Got and the principal members of the Comédie Française embarked on board the saloon-steamer Alexandra on Sunday afternoon, on the invitation of Mr. Hollingshead and Mr. Mayer, who had engaged the vessel for the occasion, and went down the river to Gravesend. Dinner was served on board at Gravesend, and the party returned to London in the evening.

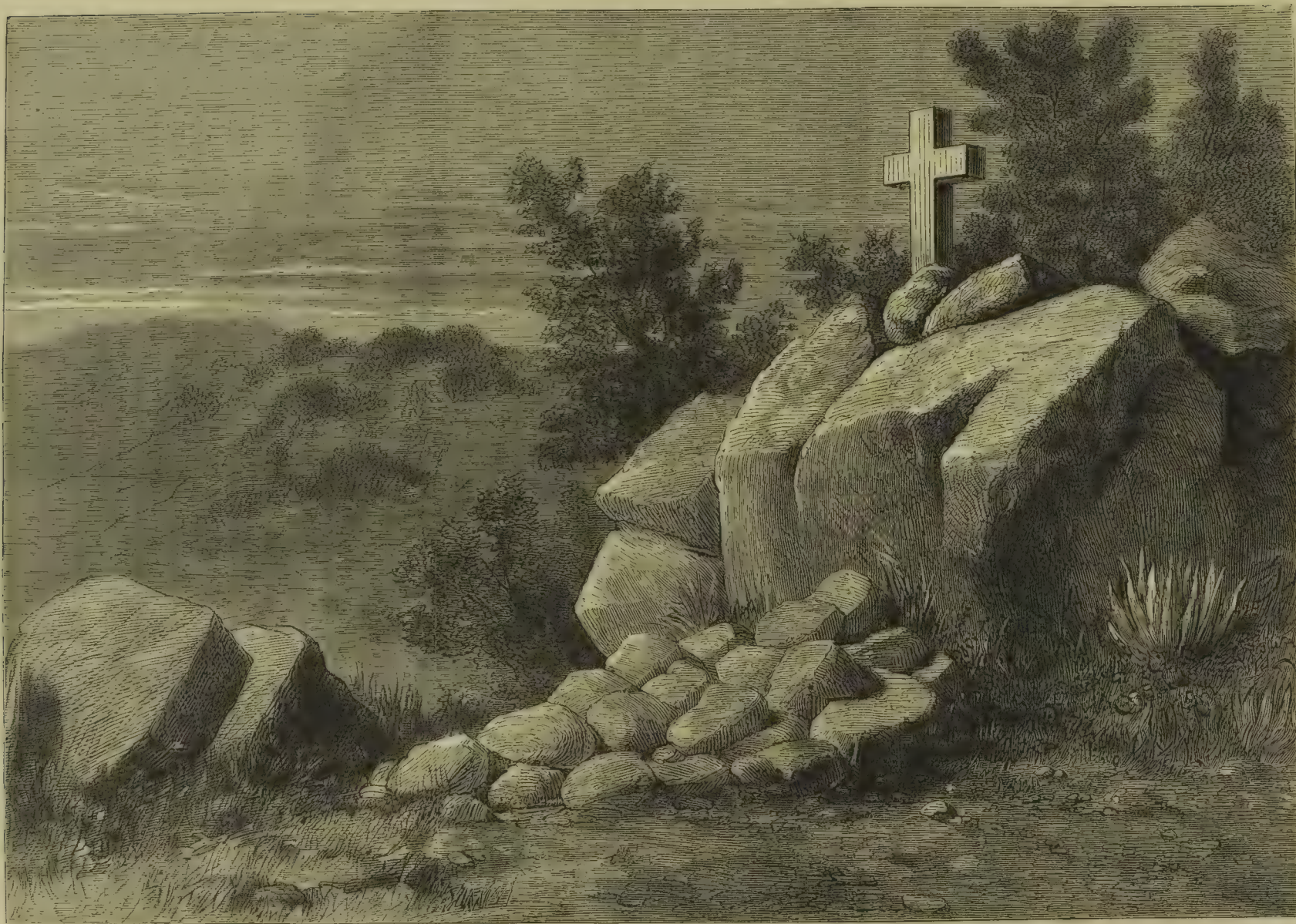
While the West-End has submitted to be instructed by the society of French artistes, the East has been busy inaugurating a dramatic reform which is likely to result in beneficial consequences. In Leman-street, Whitechapel, stood an old theatre called the Garrick, where sometimes the humblest of histrionic efforts received, in former years, more or less encouragement. On the ancient site now stands the New Garrick, a lively, comfortable structure, where the drama may be witnessed with satisfaction; for the interior is amply supplied with modern conveniences. A pit, divided from the orchestra by stalls, a dress circle, private boxes, and a large gallery, offer ample accommodation for a numerous audience. The stage is capable of providing for an effective performance of important dramas. Miss May Bulmer is the manageress, and on Thursday week opened the theatre to the Whitechapel public with Bazin's opéra-bouffe, under the title of "A Cruise to China." As the piece is familiar to West-End playgoers, it is needless to describe the plot. Miss Fanny Haward, as Marie, the youngest daughter, secretly married, won the especial favour of the audience, and merits recognition as a capable artiste. The general performance, moreover, was good, and the singing well conducted; the choruses of numerous voices being admirably managed. Altogether, the new theatre promises to become a benefit to the neighbourhood, to be under an enlightened direction, and to be likely to support in its degree the higher interests of dramatic art.

At a meeting of the council of the Shakspeare Memorial Association it was announced that Mr. Henry Irving had been elected permanent governor of the memorial council. In addition to his previous handsome donation, Mr. Irving has just forwarded a cheque for £100, which, at his request, will be devoted to the endowment fund for a dramatic library in connection with the memorial buildings.

A determined effort is about to be made, we are glad to hear, to provide the working classes with a higher class of musical entertainment in a series of music-halls conducted on the same principle as the Coffee Public Houses, which are rapidly becoming popular. Dean Stanley takes the chair at the first meeting of the committee; and this praiseworthy movement has the countenance of Lord Reay, Lord Montagu, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., Mr. Carl Rosa, and other public men interested in the welfare of the people. It is intended to offer at these Temperance Music-Halls a bill of fare surpassing in attractiveness the performances of existing places of entertainment of the kind, the difference being that workmen, their wives and families, will be able to refresh themselves with good coffee in lieu of indifferent intoxicants, and will find the stage free from indecency of any kind.

Mrs. Howard Paul, who both as an actress and entertainer was for a long period (more than a quarter of a century) a public favourite, has died suddenly, at her residence, Bedford-park, Turnham-green. Her last performances in London were at the Opéra Comique. She was born at Dartford, in Kent; her earliest engagements in London were at the Strand and the Haymarket, where, as Miss Featherstone, she played Captain Macbeth in "The Beggars' Opera." Shortly afterwards she married Mr. Howard Paul, and henceforth shared in the platform entertainments which he had projected. In 1869, she returned to the stage, appearing at Drury-Lane as Lady Macbeth. She had projected a professional tour in the country this summer; but death has frustrated the designs of the diligent artist and amiable woman.

S K E T C H E S O F T H E Z U L U W A R .
SEE PAGE 531.



THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF LIEUTENANTS MELVILL AND COGHILL.
FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL DEGACHER, 24TH REGIMENT.



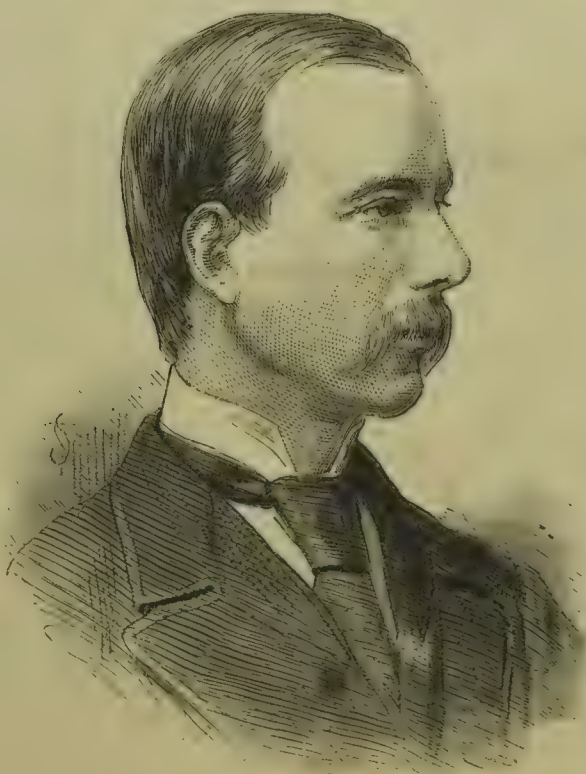
THE CEMETERY AT RORKE'S DRIFT.
FROM A SKETCH BY PRIVATE MELLISOP, 24TH REGIMENT.



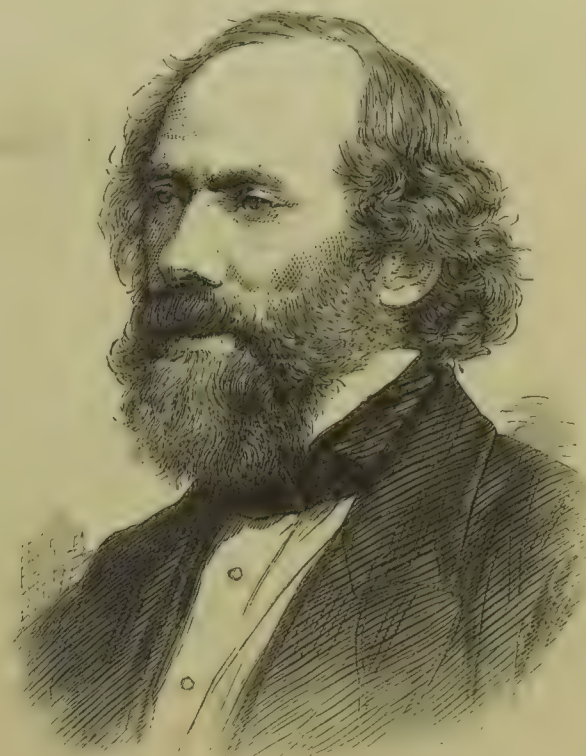
THE LAST CALL. BY C. B. BIRCH. IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE LATE LIEUTENANT A. T. BRIGHT, 90TH REGIMENT.



THE LATE CAPTAIN W. R. C. WYNNE, R.E.



THE LATE MR. JAMES GRANT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

GROUP BY C. B. BIRCH.

Forth darts the squadron at the trumpet call;
 'Gainst yonder serried ranks begirt with fire.
 'Neath one fierce volley steed and rider fall;
 The trembling war-voices on his lips expire!

These are the lines which (composed, we understand, by a poetic friend) Mr. Birch has given, in lieu of title, for his bronzed lifesize group, which is one of the two most important works of sculpture exhibited this year at the Royal Academy—Mr. Simonds's "Dionysos" being the other. Mr. Birch's group represents a hussar struck mortally wounded, both man and horse, at the moment of charging, and as the man has just sounded the charge. The horse drops nerveless, head downwards, breaking its neck. The man will, of course, in the next moment be thrown forward also; but, with a fine discrimination in the attitude, the sculptor suggests that in the death-spasm the soldier erects himself for an instant in the saddle, throwing the arm with which he holds his clarion high above his head, as he would very likely do if struck in the heart. It is well known that a wound in the heart will often occasion a sudden and prodigious muscular effort, causing a man sometimes, when struck on foot, to leap in the air. There is a little technical point in this sculptural representation to which cavalry men may take exception. The cavalry trumpeter is, we believe, provided with both a trumpet and a small bugle; the former being usually slung behind his back, when, with the latter, the charge is sounded. But we may readily suppose that the bugle has been lost in the excitement of battle, perhaps even shot away, and the sculptor has not exceeded an artist's license in placing the more sightly, important, and, so to say, poetic instrument, in his hero's hand. The difficult attitude of the falling horse is perfectly mastered, and not less so the well-conceived and spirited action of the man. The modelling of both figures is unexceptionably good. If such a work as this were produced in France and Germany it would make a sculptor's reputation, and the Government would immediately commission the execution of the work, and probably replicas of it, in an enduring material. In the absence of state patronage in this country, cannot one of our great military clubs commission this work, which would form so fitting a decoration for one of their halls?

We may add here that this very rising sculptor has issued cards of invitation to view a bronze group entitled "Retaliation" at Messrs. Graves's Gallery, Pall-mall. It is a nearly nude figure of a shepherd, standing on a crag over the body of a lamb slain by an eagle; holding under one arm an eaglet that, in revenge, he has taken from its nest, and aiming a blow upwards with his crook at the mother, presumed to be swooping down upon him. The conception is dramatic, the action very vigorous, the modelling excellent. It is intended for the Sydney International Exhibition.

THE LATE MR. JAMES GRANT.

The death of this gentleman, who was during twenty years editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and contributed in different ways to periodical literature, besides writing a history of the newspaper press, called "The Fourth Estate," was announced a fortnight ago. He was seventy-four years of age, and it is more than half a century ago that he and his brother, in their native town of Elgin, started the *Elgin Courier*, which afterwards changed its name to the *Courant*, and is now published under both names combined. He came to London in 1833, as a Parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, but soon afterwards became conductor of the *Monthly Magazine*. He was subsequently proprietor and editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, for which he wrote the series of descriptive sketches entitled "Random Recollections," "The Great Metropolis," and "The Bench and the Bar." Having joined the editorial staff of the *Morning Advertiser*, he still continued writing books upon a variety of popular subjects. His connection with that journal terminated in 1870; but he then established a weekly religious paper, the *Christian Standard*, for which and other publications he wrote in his latter year.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

Last Saturday the Board of Visitors assembled at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, for the purpose of hearing the annual report of Professor G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal.

The report referred to the period of thirteen lunations from the new moon of May 2, 1878, to the new moon of May 20, 1879. After a fine autumn, the weather in the past winter and spring had been remarkably bad. More than an entire lunation was lost with the transit-circle, no observation of the moon on the meridian having been possible between Jan. 8 and March 1. Neither sun nor stars could be seen for eleven days, during which period the clock times were carried on entirely by the preceding rate of the clock. The accumulated end of that time did not exceed 0.3. Photographs of the sun had been taken on 150 days, and 228 of these had been selected for preservation. The photographs showed a complete absence of spots on 121 days out of 150.

The mean temperature of the year 1878 was 40.6, being 0.2 above the average of the preceding thirty-seven years. The months of greatest duration were February and May respectively 2.9 and 2.5 above the average, and November and December respectively 3.3 and 6.5 below. The mean temperature was above the average in every month except September, November, and December. The

highest temperature was 85 deg., June 26, and the lowest 12.2, Dec. 25.

In regard to the Greenwich time-ball, there had been only one failure from accident in the automatic drop; on six days the ball was not raised on account of high wind, and on one day the mast was so thickly coated with ice that the ball could not be moved. The Deal ball was not dropped at one o'clock on seven days through the failure in the telegraphic connection; on two days the ball was accidentally dropped about two seconds too soon by telegraph signals; on seventeen days the current was weak, and the trigger was released by the attendants without appreciable loss of accuracy. On the nine days of failure of the ball drop at one o'clock a black flag was hoisted, and the ball was dropped at two o'clock. The Westminster clock had not been quite so well regulated as usual. During the period to which the report referred its error exceeded one second on seventy-seven days, on fifteen of these it was between two and three seconds, on four between three and four seconds, and on one day it exceeded four seconds.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell in London last Saturday afternoon and evening, all the events set down came off, and in every case the attendance was fully up to the Government requirements. Colonel Sir F. Leighton's battalion of Artists (38th Middlesex) was inspected by Colonel Gipps, Scots Guards, and made a fine appearance in eight strong companies on the Horse Guards' parade. The total state was 655. Sir F. Leighton was in command. The London Scottish were inspected on the same ground also by Colonel Gipps, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden being in command. Colonel White, Scots Guards, inspected the South Middlesex Rifles in Battersea Park, when 730 of all ranks answered the roll, Lord Ranelagh being in command. Two brigade field-days were held—one in Hyde Park, under Colonel Fremantle, composed of the London Irish, St. George's, and 39th Middlesex; and the other in Regent's Park, under Colonel Logan, who had in his brigade the 9th, 29th, 40th, and the Middlesex Administrative Battalion.

The First Administrative Battalion of the Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, which during the past week was in camp at Beaufort Park, the seat of Sir Archibald Lamb, was inspected yesterday week by Colonel the Hon. J. C. Addington.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the county of Lancaster Rifle Association was held at the Altcar Ranges on the three latter days of the past week. The prizes were to the value of more than £1700, and there were sixteen competitions. The Legh Challenge Cup was won by Corporal H. Griffith, 56th Lancashire. The first of the "Any Rifle" prizes was won by Lieut.-Colonel J. Fenton, of Rochdale. The highest score (87 points) for the Cottonbrokers' Prize was made by Private M. Reece, 5th Lancashire. The first of the Members' Snider Prizes was carried off by Leading Gunner M'Conkey, 2nd Battalion, R.N.A. Corporal Mullineux, 40th Lancashire (Manchester), made the best score (90 points) for the Lord Lieutenant's prize. There were other competitions, including some for artillery carbine practice, yeomanry and light horse carbine, and volley firing.

Mr. Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership of Brighton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. John Locke, Q.C., M.P.

Professor Seeley, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, has accepted the office of president of the Workmen's Social Education League.

Mr. Purser, a Moravian, was on Monday, elected to the vacant fellowship in Trinity College, Dublin; and the Madden prize was awarded to Mr. Maguire, Professor of Queen's College, Galway.

There was a distinguished assembly in the Senate-House at Cambridge last Tuesday, on the occasion of the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mr. Justice Grove, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Robert Browning, Canon Stubbs, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, Mr. H. J. S. Smith, Mr. T. H. Huxley, Mr. H. C. Sorby, Mr. E. A. Bond, and Mr. C. T. Newton.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Education: its Principles and Practice, as Developed by George Combe. Author of "The Constitution of Man." Edited by W. Jolly. Macmillan and Co. Foreign Game Birds. By C. W. Gedney. Illustrated. Vol. II. Bazar Office. The Unjust Steward. By Herbert Broom. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall. Science Lectures for the People. Delivered at Manchester, 1877-9. Ninth and Tenth Series. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. A Yachtsman's Holidays; or, Cruising in the West Highlands. By the "Governor." Pickering and Co. Beau Nash; or, Bath in the Eighteenth Century. By W. H. Ainsworth. 3 vols. G. Routledge and Sons. The Mayfair Library. Old Stories Re-Told. By Walter Tombury. New Edition. Chatto and Windus. Wills, How to Make and Prove them. By C. E. Baker. F. Warne and Co. Into Thin Air. By James T. Child. F. Warne and Co. Natalie. By Francis H. Burnett. F. Warne and Co. Modern Meteorology. Six Lectures delivered under the auspices of the Meteorological Society in 1878. Illustrated. Edward Stanford. Marsh's American Guide to London. Eighth Edition. Marsh and Co. Feuds. A Novel in Verse. With other Tales. By W. A. Chapman. E. W. Allen. Ballads and Sonnets. By Alexander Anderson. Macmillan and Co. A Year in a Lancashire Garden. By Henry A. Bright. Macmillan and Co. Le Fils Naturel. A Play in Five Acts. By Alexandre Dumas Fils. Translated by T. Louis Oxley. Kerby and Deane.

The Scott Birthday Book. Edited by Charlotte H. Dicken. Hatchards. Philosophy of the Waverley Novels. By the Hon. Albert S. G. Canning. Smith, Elder, and Co. A Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design. Part I. By Thomas W. Cutler. Batsford. A Throw for a Throne; or, The Prince Unmasked. By the late Sergeant Zinn. With an Introduction by Chancery Lane, Esq. Wilson and Son. Analytical Index to the Series of Records known as the Membranica, Preserved among the Archives of the City of London. A.D. 1579-1661. Natural History Rambles: Lakes and Rivers. The Slavs. Mountain and Moor. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Camen. Opera in Four Acts. The English Words by Henry Hersee; Music by Georges Bizet. Metzler. Impressions of Theophrastus Such. Essays. By George Eliot. W. Blackwood. The Life of Charles Lever. By W. J. Fitzpatrick. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall. Is Life Worth Living? By William Hurrell Mallock. Chatto and Windus. Memoir of Henry Compton. Edited by Charles and Edward Compton. Tinsley Brothers. Maid, Wife, or Widow? An Episode of the '68 War. By Mrs. Alexander. Chatto and Windus. The Lady of Oakmere; or, Lost Lives. By Charles Durant. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall. Tales from "Blackwood." No. XIV. W. Blackwood. Town and Window Gardening. By Catherine M. Buckton. Longmans and Co. English Men of Letters. Thackeray. By Anthony Trollope. Macmillan and Co. The Afghan Frontier. By Sir G. Campbell, M.P. Edward Stanford. Cramer's Vocal School. Edited by J. Wilbye Cooper. Cramer and Co. John Caldigate. By Anthony Trollope. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall. How We are Governed. Thirteenth Edition. By Albany de Fonblanque. F. Warne and Co. The Parables of the Kingdom. With Illustrations. W. Wells Gardner. Life of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. By Louise Creighton. Rivingtons. Personal and Professional Recollections. By the late Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A. Edited by his Son. With an Introduction by the Very Rev. J. W. Burgon. Sampson Low and Co. The Home of the Eddas. By C. G. Warnford Lock. With a Chapter on the Sprengisandir by Dr. C. Le Neve Foster. Sampson Low and Co. Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes. By R. L. Stevenson. C. Kegan Paul and Co. Hooper's Gardening Guide. H. M. Pollett and Co. A Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information. By E. J. Blakely. Sampson Low and Co. Gretchen. A Play, in Four Acts. By W. S. Gilbert. Newman and Co. Transactions of the Society of Engineers for 1878. E. and F. N. Spon. Copyright and Patents for Invention. Vol. I. Compiled by R. A. Macfie. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Mr. Leslie of Underwood. A Story with Two Heroines. By Mary Patrick. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. White and Black. The Outcome of a Visit to the United States. By Sir G. Campbell, M.P. Chatto and Windus. Ten Lectures on Art. By E. J. Poynter, R.A. Chapman and Hall.

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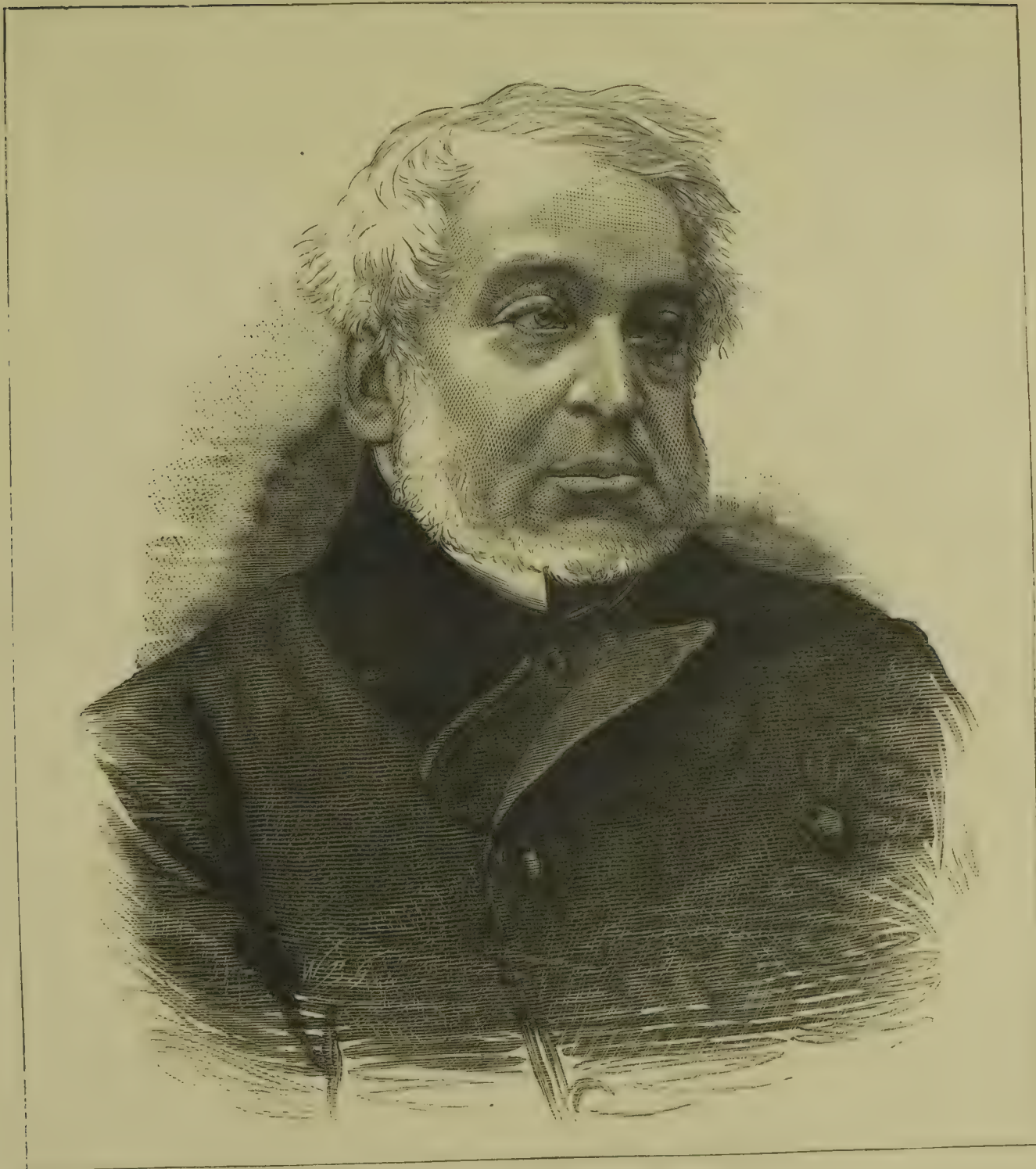
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THE LATE BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD.—SEE PAGE 570.



THE PERUVIAN IRONCLAD INDEPENDENCIA, WRECKED DURING A FIGHT.—SEE PAGE 567.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 519.)

In the winter of 1764-5 a strange wild beast was said to have appeared in France, devouring women and children, and spreading dismay and terror through the whole of Languedoc. What this ferocious creature was, or whence it came, no one knew; but the fear inspired by its presence was universal. The district which it especially haunted procured for it the name of the Wild Beast of the Gévaudan, by which designation it became famous not only in the South of France but throughout the country, and even in foreign lands. The earliest account of this ferocious monster appeared in the official journal of Paris in the following words:—

"A very strange wild beast has lately appeared in the neighbourhood of Langagne and the forest of Mercoire which has occasioned great commotion. It has already devoured twenty persons, chiefly children, and particularly young girls, and scarcely a day passes without some accident. The terror he occasions prevents the woodcutters from working in the forests; so that wood has become dear. Those who have seen him say he is much higher than a wolf, low before, and his feet are armed with talons. His hair is reddish, his head large, and the muzzle of it is shaped like that of a greyhound; his ears are small and straight; his breast is wide, and of a grey colour; his back streaked with black; and his mouth, which is large, is provided with a set of teeth so very sharp that they have taken off several heads as clean as a razor could have done. He is of amazing swiftness; but, when he aims at his prey, he crouches so close to the ground, that he hardly appears to be bigger than a large fox; and, at the distance of some one or two toises, he rises upon his hind legs and springs upon his prey, seizing it by the neck or throat. He is afraid of oxen, which he runs away from. The consternation is dreadful throughout the district where he commits his ravages, and public prayers are offered up on the occasion. The Marquis de Marangis has sent out four hundred peasants to destroy this fierce beast; but they have not been able to do it."

In spite of the efforts made to capture or destroy it the wild beast of the Gévaudan continued its ravages. In a letter from Meude, dated December 21, 1764, it is stated—"The wild beast, which hath ravaged several provinces, has been for some time in ours. He was seen a few days ago near St. Flour, ten leagues from hence, and he is now in our neighbourhood. The day before yesterday he devoured a little girl who looked after cattle. A detachment of dragoons has been out six weeks after him. The province has offered a thousand crowns to any person who will kill him." On the 8th of February, 1765, the following statement was sent from Montpellier:—"On the 12th ultimo the wild beast attacked seven children, five boys and two girls, none of whom exceeded eleven years of age. The beast flew at one of the boys; but the three eldest of them by beating him with stakes, the ends of which were iron, obliged him to retire, after having bitten off a part of the boy's cheek, which he ate before them. He then seized another of the children; but they pursued him into a marsh which was close by, where he sunk in up to his belly. By continually beating him, they rescued their companion; who, though he was under his paw for some time, received only a wound in his arm, and a scratch in the face. A man at last coming up, the creature was put to flight. He afterwards devoured a boy at Mazel, and, on the 21st, flew on a girl, who, however, escaped with some dangerous wounds. The next day he attacked a woman, and bit off her head. Captain Duhamel, of the dragoons, is in pursuit of him, and has caused several of his men to dress themselves in women's apparel, and to accompany the children that keep cattle."

The eyes of all France being fixed upon the doings of this wild beast, the attention of Louis the Fifteenth himself was called to the bravery of the boys in the preceding account. "The King having been informed of the bravery with which the young Portefaix attacked the beast on the 12th of January last, at the head of his companions, and being willing to reward such gallant behaviour, has given him a recompense of four hundred livres, and has ordered three hundred to be distributed among his companions."

These accounts appear to have been received with some incredulity abroad. In the same number of *Lloyd's Evening Post* that contains the plan of Lord Byron's trial there occurs the following passage about this curious wild beast:—"One of the Dutch Gazetteers by Monday's mail says—'The accounts of the wild beast in the Gévaudan are of such a nature that it is hardly possible to give any credit thereto, and yet most of them have appeared in the *Paris Gazette*, a paper whose authors, known to be men of letters, are too judicious to be suspected of credulity, too prudent, too well informed of what passes at the Court of the King their master, one should think, to attribute to his Most Christian Majesty a reward for an action which never had any existence—an action which was only a fable.' This is, no doubt, an allusion to the reward of 400 livres bestowed upon the boys who beat off the ferocious monster."

While the interest and excitement about this terrible wild beast was at the highest, the *St. James's Chronicle* published an engraving and description of it. The *St. James's Chronicle*; or the *British Evening Post*, was a folio of four pages, published three times a week, price twopence-halfpenny. In the number

for June 6, 1765, there is printed the following description and woodcut:—

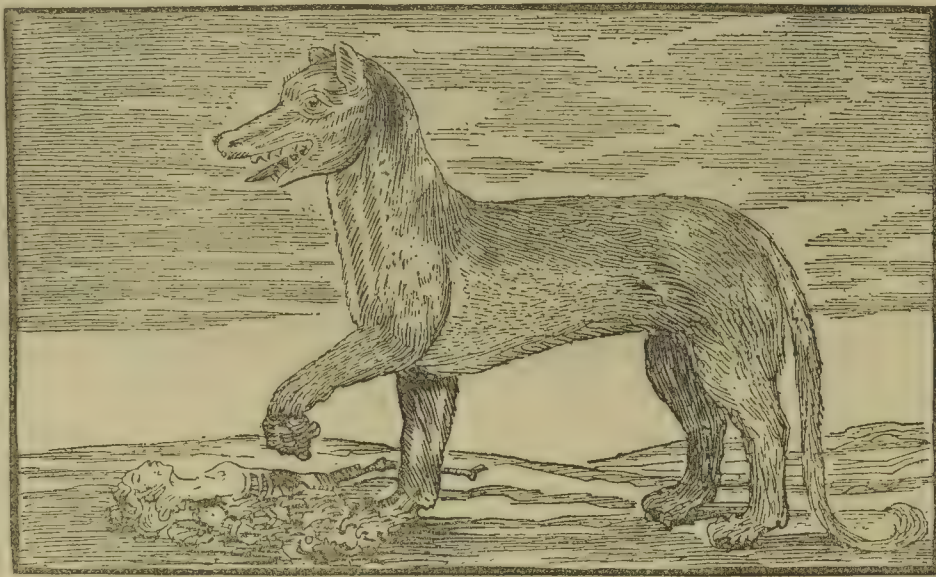
"For the *St. James's Chronicle*."

"Of this beast, which has already devoured upwards of seventy Persons and spread Terror and Desolation throughout the whole Gévaudan, the Sieur de la Chaumette, who lately wounded it, has given us the following Description. It is larger than a Calf of a year old, strongly made before, and turned like a Grayhound behind. His Nose is long and pointed, his Ears upright and smaller than a wolf's, his Mouth of a most enormous size, and always wide open; a Streak of Black runs from his Shoulders to the Beginning of his Tail. His Paws are very large and strong; the Hair on his Back and Mane thick, bristly, and erect; his Tail long and terminating in a Bush, like that of a Lion; his Eyes small, fierce, and fiery. From this description it appears that he is neither a Wolf, Tiger, nor Hyena, but probably a Mongrel, generated between the two last, and forming, as it were, a new Species. All the accounts lately received agree in assuring that there are several of them."

The *St. James's Chronicle* does not state from whence the above portrait was obtained. A representation of the wild beast of the Gévaudan was sent in April, 1765, to the Intendant of Alençon, and a description of that picture corresponds with the woodcut in the *St. James's Chronicle*, so that the latter was probably a copy of the former.

About three months after the publication of the woodcut and description in the *St. James's Chronicle*, the career of this much dreaded animal was brought to a close. On Sept. 20, 1765, it was encountered in the wood of Pommieres by a certain Monsieur Beauterme, a gentleman of a distant province and noted as a successful hunter. He had come into the district on purpose to seek out this notorious wild beast, and having found it, shot it in the eye at the distance of about fifty paces. The animal, however, though wounded, showed fight, and was rushing on Monsieur Beauterme with great fury, when he was finally dispatched by a gamekeeper named Reinhard.

Several inhabitants of the Gévaudan who had been attacked by the beast declared it to be the same which had caused such consternation in the country, and Monsieur Beauterme set out with the body to Versailles in order to present it to the King. The animal was found to be thirty-two inches high and five feet seven and a half inches long including the tail. The surgeon who dissected the body said it was more of a hyena than a wolf, its teeth being forty in number, whereas wolves have but twenty-six. The muscles of the neck were very strong; its sides so formed that it could bend its head to its tail; its eyes sparkled so with fire that it was hardly possible to bear its look. Its tail was very large, broad, and thick, and bristled with black hair, and its feet armed with claws extremely strong and singular.



STRANGE WILD BEAST SEEN IN FRANCE.
From the "*St. James's Chronicle*," 1765.

In Paris it was thought that this mysterious animal was a cross between a tiger and a lioness, and had been brought into France to be shown as a curiosity. It is not unlikely that it had escaped from some travelling show, and was probably a hyena. The imagination of the country people would easily transform it into any shape suggested by their terrors. That such fancies easily begin and rapidly grow was very recently (January, 1876) proved in the case of Captain Sir Allen Young's pet Esquimaux dog, which was either stolen or wandered from the Arctic ship Pandora as she lay in Southampton harbour after returning from the polar regions. Quite a panic arose in that part of Hampshire where this most valuable and harmless animal was wandering about, and every sort of story was circulated of the ravages and dangers the country was exposed to. The people began to think that besides their sheep and pigs their children were in danger. Some said it was a gigantic black fox, others that it was a Canadian wolf. Expeditions were organised to attack it, and after being chased for some miles by people on horseback, it was ultimately shot and exhibited at sixpence a head in Winchester market-place. There could be no doubt about the dog's identity, for Sir Allen Young afterwards got back his skin.

Before concluding my sketch of illustrated journalism in the eighteenth century I must refer to a class of publication that possessed many of the characteristics of the newspaper, without exactly belonging to that category. This kind of journal is represented by the *Gentleman's Magazine*; but, although Edward Cave considered himself the inventor of the magazine form of publication, the *Gentleman's Magazine* was not the first journal of the kind. Nearly forty years before it came into existence a monthly publication was started in London with the following title:—"The Gentleman's Journal; or, the Monthly Miscellany. By way of Letter to a Gentleman in the country, consisting of News, History, Philosophy, Poetry, Musick, Translations, &c. January, 1693." Its projector and editor was a refugee Frenchman, one Peter Anthony Motteux, and the design appears to have met with considerable success, but it did not last more than four years.

In the second number of the *Gentleman's Journal* appeared the following:—"The author desires to be excused for not answering the many ingenious letters that have been sent to him that he may have the more time to apply himself to this journal; he judges that he answers them enough when he follows the advice they give him, or inserts what is sent to him, which he will always be very careful to do. But such things as any way reflect upon particular persons, or are either against religion or good manners, he cannot insert. He will take care

to settle correspondence both abroad and at home, to inform his readers of all that may be most worthy their knowledge; and if anything offers itself that deserves to be engraved, he will get it done. But it being impossible he should know by himself a thousand things which the publick would gladly know, such persons as have anything to communicate may be pleased to send it to him, at the Black Boy Coffee House in Ave Maria Lane, not forgetting to discharge the postage."

It would appear by the above that Peter Anthony Motteux had a vague perception that engravings might increase the attractions of his journal; but it does not seem that much came in his way that "deserved to be engraved." I have found only two small woodcuts in the *Gentleman's Journal* They both occur in the volume for 1694. One is a representation of snow crystals, and the other is a diagram of a mock sun.

Motteux tells us that his journal was patronised by the Queen, and was much favoured by the ladies generally. He had amongst his contributors Dryden, Matthew Prior, Sedley, and Tom Durfey. Charles Wesley, brother of the famous John, sent serious verses, as did also Tate, of "Tate and Brady" celebrity. All these contributions were introduced into a long letter, which, as the title indicates, was in the shape in which the *Gentleman's Journal* was written, and in this respect it was modelled upon the early manuscript newsletters.

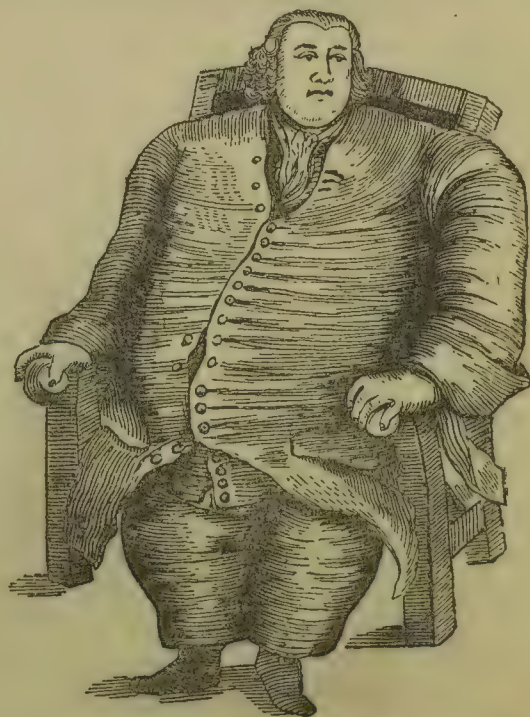
Peter Anthony Motteux, the editor of the first English magazine, was found dead on the morning of his fifty-eighth birthday, in a low drinking-house in Butchers'-row, near Temple-bar. There was too much reason to believe that the poor fellow had been murdered; but how, or by whom, was never known. The *London Gazette* of the succeeding week contained the offer of a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery of the murderer, and the King's pardon to any but the actual criminal; but the mystery was never cleared up.

Edward Cave, the early patron and friend of Dr. Johnson, projected and brought out the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1731. It was printed at St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, a view of which place embellished its titlepage.

The full title was "*The Gentleman's Magazine, or Monthly Intelligencer, containing Essays, Controversial, Humorous, and Satirical; Religious, Moral, and Political; collected chiefly from the Publick Papers. Select Pieces of Poetry. A Succinct Account of the most remarkable Transactions and Events, Foreign and Domestick. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, and Bankrupts. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, and Bill of Mortality. A Register of Books. Observations on Gardening.*" It will thus be seen that the Magazine possessed many of the characteristics of a newspaper. On the front page of the earlier numbers were printed the names of the various newspapers from which it derived its information. It was some time before illustrations began to appear. The most

important subjects were engraved on copper, and rough woodcuts were sprinkled here and there among the type. Sometimes the most incongruous subjects were engraved on the same plate, such as the section of a man-of-war and the figure of a locust. There was occasionally an illustration of news, as in the volume for 1746, where there is a map of the country round Carlisle, showing the route of the Scottish rebels; and in the same volume there is a portrait of Lord Lovat. The frontispiece to this volume is a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, with the motto *Ecco Homo*. Portraits, plans, and bird's-eye views are of frequent occurrence. In the volume for 1747 is a very elaborate bird's-eye view of the city of Genoa, illustrating an account of an insurrection there. The same volume contains a view of Mount Vesuvius, with a description of the last great eruption. In the volume for 1748 are views of Amsterdam, the Mansion House, London, Greenwich Hospital, the Foundling Hospital, &c. The volume for 1749 contains an engraving of the fireworks on the occasion of the Peace, and views of Blenheim House and Covent Garden. In the volume for 1750 there is a woodcut with "J. Cave sc." in the corner. This was probably a son or some other relative of the proprietor, who was either in training as an engraver, or was trying his hand merely as an amateur. His name does not appear again, and I have never met with it elsewhere in connection with the art of wood engraving.

In the number for November, 1750, there occurs the following amongst the list of deaths:—"Mr. Edward Bright, at Malden in Essex, aged 30; he was supposed to be the largest man living, or perhaps that ever lived in this island. He weighed 42 stone and a half, horseman's weight; and not being very tall, his body was of an astonishing bulk, and his legs were as big as a middling man's body. He was



EDWARD BRIGHT. WEIGHT, 42½ STONE.
From the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for February, 1751.

an active man till a year or two before his death, when his corpulency so overpowered his strength that his life was a burthen, and his death a deliverance. His coffin was three feet six inches over the shoulders, six feet seven inches long, and three feet deep; a way was cut thro' the wall and staircase, to let the corpse down into the shop; it was drawn upon a carriage to the church, and let down into the vault by the help of a slider and pulleys." In the number for the following February there is a woodcut of Mr. Bright, and the reader is referred back to the November number for the above description. This seems to show that the *Gentleman's Magazine* did not consider it of vital importance, in illustrating news, to follow very close upon the heels of events. I have copied this engraving as a specimen of the woodcut illustrations of the Magazine.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* attracted the notice and admiration of Dr. Johnson before he came to London as a literary adventurer. He afterwards became a regular contributor to its pages, and for many years it was his principal source of income. His first contribution was a complimentary Latin poem addressed to Sylvanus Urban, and when Cave died Johnson wrote an account of him in the magazine. Dr. Johnson told Boswell "that when he first saw St. John's Gate, the place where that deservedly popular miscellany was originally printed, he beheld it with reverence."

Edward Cave was born at Newton, in Warwickshire, Feb. 29, 1691; he died Jan. 10, 1754. "He was peculiarly fortunate," says Boswell, "in being recorded by Johnson; who of the narrow life of a printer and publisher, without any digressions or adventitious circumstances, has made an interesting and agreeable narrative."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* still exists, but retains nothing of its original character beyond the name.

Within a year the success of the *Gentleman's Magazine* brought into being the *London Magazine*, and, in 1739, the *Scots Magazine*, published in Edinburgh. In the second volume of the latter, under date March, 1740, there is a larger version of the woodcut of the taking of Porto Bello, already described. The account also is given, quoted, however, from the *London Evening Post*, and not from the *Daily Post*, where the woodcut appeared. Maps, plans, and views of places occasionally occur in other volumes of the *Scots Magazine*. In vol. 3 there is a plan of the Harbour, City, and Forts of Cartagena, and the number for July, 1743, contains a plan of the battle of Dettingen.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE NAVAL WAR OF CHILE AND PERU.

The three Spanish Republics, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, on the western side of South America, which are just now engaged in fierce hostilities, do not possess any great military forces, but the naval supremacy along that coast of the Pacific Ocean is disputed between Chile and Peru. We lately received news from Valparaiso that a naval action had been fought off Iquique between the Chilean and Peruvian squadrons, in which the Peruvian ironclad *Independencia* and the Chilean vessels *Cavadonga* and *Esmeralda* had been totally destroyed. But a more recent telegram to the Admiralty from the captain of H.M.S. *Turquoise* states that in the naval engagement off Iquique the Chilean wooden ship *Esmeralda* was sunk by the Peruvian ironclad *Huascar*, and that the other Peruvian ironclad, the *Independencia*, ran ashore in chasing the *Cavadonga*, and was wrecked. The *Cavadonga*, it seems, was not destroyed. A telegram received by the Chilean Minister in London says:—"The *Cavadonga* sank the *Independencia*, and, the *Esmeralda* being disabled, her Captain, Thompson, fired his powder magazine, and blew her up."

The *Independencia*, which was the largest ship in the Peruvian navy, was an armoured corvette, built of iron, of 2000 tons displacement. Her armament consisted of two 7-inch Armstrong guns, weighing each $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and throwing a projectile weighing 150 lbs., and of twelve 6-inch 70-pounder guns. Her battery and a girdle about the water-line were protected with iron plates $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick (the same thickness as the armour of the *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, *Defence*, and *Resistance* in our own Navy); and she was fitted with engines of 550 nominal horse-power, capable of driving the vessel through the water at the rate of twelve knots an hour. Her crew consisted of 250 men. The *Independencia* was launched in 1865, and when the present war between Chile and Peru began required extensive repairs to render her perfectly seaworthy. The two ships which encountered this ironclad were both wooden vessels. The *Esmeralda*, one of the oldest vessels in the Chilean navy, was a small wooden corvette of 854 tons displacement, carrying twelve 40-pounder Armstrong guns, and a complement of 181 of all ratings. Her engines were of only 200 nominal horse-power.

We have the details of an engagement between the Chilean gun-boat *Magallanes* and the Peruvian corvette *Union*, 1150 tons, carrying twelve 70-pounders and having a crew of 400 men, assisted by the *Pilcomayo*, of 600 tons, carrying two 70-pounder and four 40-pounder guns. The engagement took place off the mouth of the river Loa, forming the harbour of the port of the same name. This river forms the boundary line near the coast between Bolivia and Peru. The two Peruvian vessels fired 150 shots at the *Magallanes*, which fired forty shells and solid shot in return. The firing of the Peruvians was very wild, the *Magallanes* being only struck once, and that by a ricochet shot. The *Union* then stopped firing and escaped with the *Pilcomayo*, which was badly damaged.

It is announced that orders have been given by telegraph for the greater number of her Majesty's ships on the Pacific station to assemble on the coasts of Chile and Peru. The Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral De Horsey, left San Francisco in his flag-ship, the *Triumph*, armour-plated vessel of 6660 tons, 14 guns, and nearly 500 officers and men, and proceeded for Panama, where she will receive further orders. The wooden corvette, *Turquoise*, of 14 guns, together with two 6-gun sloops, is already at Callao or Iquique; and the *Opal*, 14-gun corvette, is on her way to Valparaiso. The command is to be further reinforced by the *Gannet*, 6-gun sloop, now on her passage out from England, and the 14-gun corvette *Thetis*, which will leave Plymouth for the Pacific almost immediately.

The coroner's inquest on the 164 persons who were killed by an explosion at the Dinas Colliery was concluded on the 5th instant. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and endorsed the Government inspector's censure of the colliery authorities for employing John Jubb practically as manager after his certificate had been suspended for incompetency.

The Royal Dublin Society, at a general meeting held on the 5th inst., unanimously adopted an arrangement with the Government by which the society is to receive, in three instalments, £35,000 in discharge of all claims upon the Government, to retain its office accommodation for the functions of agriculture, and to have certain rooms in Leinster House, and the use of the entrance-hall; its agricultural shows to be removed within a year after receiving £10,000, the first instalment.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

(SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.)

We have yet to review the works of a few artists endowed with sufficiently distinctive individuality to repay criticism, and who must not be confounded with the crowd of imitators who make this gallery their rendezvous.

Of these Mr. Whistler is certainly the boldest in challenging acceptance of his views in art—or, should we say, in the means he has recourse to in order to attract attention? We will not, however, seriously discuss the "Nocturnes" in the vestibule. These are merely memoranda which every painter does or should "knock off" for after reference, but which none but Mr. Whistler would ever dream of exhibiting as pictures; and even he may find that *de l'audace et toujours de l'audace* does not always win in the end; but that, on the contrary, it is apt to provoke opposition ending in possibly unjust prejudice. Nor will we dwell on the portrait of "Miss Connie Gilchrist," in *juste au corps* and tights, in the act of skipping, which in other than technical respects borders on impertinence, and is rather a dull monotony than a "harmony in yellow and gold," and the execution of which is much scamped. If, however, the artist's works were always so comparatively complete as the full-length portrait of a lady in a black dress, holding a brown hat and feather, which he styles "Arrangement in Black and Brown," we should give respectful consideration to the principle he seems desirous of enunciating—namely, that breadth of colour of artistic quality and in just artistic relation are far more precious than any amount of less artistic finish. We should add that the profile head of this picture is painted with rare ability. Unfortunately, however, the artist appears to aim at forcing his theory on Nature, instead of deducing it from her. Thus he renders the background here inkily black, which of course relieves the greys of the black dress, but misses at once the aerial gradations that would certainly be found in Nature, and the harmony that would have been yielded by a warmer tone; and, in order that the face should not appear a spot against this blackness, he has been compelled to unduly lower the "pitch" of the carnations. We have heard this portrait compared to Velasquez—probably merely because that great master used black freely. But when we think of the complete modelling Velasquez secured (so different from this flatness), and how the light penetrated his black, the comparison is not fortunate. The "Harmony in Green and Gold," a sea view with ships, is, judged as the slightest of sketches, very felicitous. In "The Widow's Acre," by Mr. Boughton, we again find some little trace of preconceived intention; the artist frequently aims at securing unity of sentiment by bathing his subject in a given tone of colour. The expedient is but little apparent here; yet the dark greens of the verdure and sea have crept into the sandy cliffs. Otherwise the picture is in all respects admirable. An old woman digging potatoes in a patch of ground near the sea pauses to chat with an old sailor over the hedge; the landscape, a bay with a headland in the middle distance—both figures and landscape in perfect accord. There is apparently a far from pleasant recognition of fashionable frailties and an essential vulgarity in M. Tissot's pictures of a plump young female with *nez retroussé*, slung in a hammock or seated at her tea-table in a conservatory, probably at St. John's-wood, playing the "Rivals," her visitors, against each other—one more than old enough to be her father. There is some want of taste, too, in portions of the painting, particularly the blackness of the shadows and the absence of greys and warm reflexes in the monotonous grass and foliage. M. Tissot's forte lies in the mastery of detail. The complicated variety of growths in the above-named conservatory scene are discriminated with great skill; and the male heads in the same picture are excellent as regards modelling, character, and colour. It is much to be regretted that an artist who promised so much as Mr. Albert Moore should content himself with mere decorative figures, which, moreover, would not bear so well as formerly the severe criticism their classical style challenges, whether in respect to the silvery harmonies sought for or the sculptural lines the drapery should assume. No artist here, however, is so disappointing as Mr. Legros in "Jacob's Dream." It can only be said that the type chosen for the Patriarch matches the unrefined, and we must add, seeing that Mr. Legros is a teacher in a Slade school, the strangely inefficient workmanship. All Mr. Linton's pictures are, we believe, replicas of water-colour drawings by him; and, having reviewed these, we have simply to add that, in the new medium as in the old, we find passages and details rivalling some of the old Dutch painters, but accompanied by increased inky obscurity in the shadows. Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of the deck of a steamer at night, the funnel emitting against the star-sprinkled sky, volcano-like, its apparent fire from the reflection of the furnace below, the deck illumined by the binnacle and other lights, may recall to many some of the most delightful hours in life; but the poetry of the situation did not require emphasis from the ecstatic star-gazing lady on the left. The painter's tendency to exaggerate the local colours, so to speak, of light and shade, and the value of detail, could hardly lead astray here, though we do not understand the purple hues in the transition from light to dark. One cannot think of technical shortcomings in presence of the quaint and exuberant yet delicate fancy displayed by Mr. Richard Doyle in some of his water-colour drawings, especially "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," and the pantomimic extravaganza "The Good Fairy Returning from the Christening of the 'Sleeping Beauty.'"

We turn now to several contributors who, if not distinguished by strong individuality, have at least a healthy taste in art. Prominent among these is Mr. P. R. Morris. His "Ship-Building," with its busy row of workmen clad in white slops on their rickety platform driving in the bolts and nails of the boat's timbers with their peculiar hammers, is a shining example here of the value of unsophisticated work from nature, and deserving of heartiest praise. Mr. Morris can scarcely be regarded as a robust painter, yet this picture looks remarkably strong and true amid the mass of weakly affectation in these rooms. It is, however, an exceptionally vigorous work of the painter himself, and he cannot be too earnestly recommended to quit for awhile the seductive company of his naidades and "dream-maidens" for such ruder fellowship as this. The tones of the shadowed foreground, of the slant sunlight on the yellow planks, and of the tender evening sky, are capital. A slight little picture of "Sheep-Washing," by R. Macbeth, is exceedingly true to the aspect of cold sunlight. In a larger picture, "Our First Tiff," we have similar brilliancy not so well accounted for: the breakfast-table, pleasant with flowers, of a young couple is spread under the shadow of a great tree; the lady makes the first advance to reconciliation by offering sugar, the gentleman, still sulky, pretends to be absorbed in his paper. Both pictures are vastly superior to his Academy work; but greater care, completeness, and moderation in the employment of colour are still desirable. Mr. Alma Tadema's cabinet portrait of Herr Henschel accompanying himself at the piano is not unworthy of the painter. Mr. J. Collier has a well-painted portrait of Mrs. Yates Thompson, with a background of ferns; but the attraction of the latter detracts from the force of the face and figure. Mr. R.

Lehmann's refined half-length of Mrs. Lane Fox is, perhaps, the artist's best work this year. Mr. Hennessey's group of French peasants on a shingly shore, "Waiting for the Boats," evinces a refined artistic sense in its feeling for tone and sentiment. Landscapes with cattle, entitled "Spring" and "Pevensey Castle," by Mr. Mark Fisher, are likewise distinguished by nice perception of the more delicate aspects of nature. We have also to commend to notice the contributions of Messrs. Otto Weber, P. Meyerheim, R. P. Staples, and F. Morgan, Miss Montalba and Miss L. Starr. The portraits of the late Princess Alice and her husband, the Grand Duke of Hesse, by Baron von Angeli, are sure to engage the sympathetic interest of the visitor.

There are several pictures remaining unnoticed by painters who are more or less followers of others. Mr. W. B. Richmond seems to have been thinking of the mannerisms of Sir Frederick Leighton, judging by the waxen or ivory-smooth pallor of the flesh tints in his half-length male portrait; but it shows a right feeling for picturesque composition. In another portrait of a lady (to which, by-the-way, a slightly too self-conscious smile is imparted) and in two child-portraits (which are his best) the artist betrays a disposition to mistake, like several others here, mere blackness for force of shadow. But Mr. Richmond's most original as well as most ambitious picture is that representing the lifeless form of Sarpedon borne through the deep blue vault of night by Sleep and Death. This striking composition, however, forms no exception to the rule that it requires a high order of imagination and a sane sense of humour combined to avoid that which is obviously or latently ludicrous in allegorical representations. Thus pick-a-back, or placing the legs over one's shoulders, should be a convenient way of supporting a corpse, but it hardly looks consonant with angelic dignity in a picture; and in this instance it has compelled the suppression of the wings of one of the supernatural porters: yet if gigantic wings were necessary to one why not to the other—who carries the heavier weight? This artist is again to be so much commended for the daring displayed in his essay in sculpture—the bronze life-size statue of a running "Athlete"—that it is with much regret we feel obliged to challenge the very essence of the conception;—the more so because much of the anatomical modelling is fairly good. Nevertheless we must submit that the protrusion of one shoulder, and the throwing back of one arm are contrary to the natural action in running; nor, we think, would the foot of the raised backward leg coincide so nearly with the axis of that leg, thereby appearing to be as it were left behind. Mr. Cecil Lawson is no longer the frank, diligent student of Nature of whom we are reminded in the large picture here of Kentish hop-gardens, first exhibited a few years back. He has evidently been studying the French landscapists, Dupré, Rousseau, Daubigny, and Corot; probably looking at Mr. Whistler as well; and, although he reveals a bold, clever, facile power of adaptation, there is but too much evidence to show that, if he continues in the same track, he will prove yet another artist spoilt by early success. His best picture is a view on the outskirts of a town, with cattle. The effect, "Twixt Sun and Moon," is not without a sweet suggestiveness; the conventionalities of the painting, however, obtain in a numerous common class of French landscape. "The Sirens," by Mr. Walter Crane, are queer, melancholy sirens, but little seductive; and the evanescent, opalescent colouring of the twilight time, though really very pretty and appropriate, scarcely raises the work from the rank of weak, rapid decoration.

It would, however, be superfluous to examine at length this and other samples here of certain types of picture, such as, among others, "Isabella," by J. M. Strudwick; "Fiammetta Singing," from *Boccaccio*, by Mrs. Stillman; "Night and Sleep," by Miss E. Pickering; *Psyche* at her hopeless daily task of sorting the seeds in *Venus's* garden, from Morris's "Earthly Paradise," by E. M. Hale (tyro's work as yet); "Garland-Makers" (38), by C. Fairfax Murray (a servile imitation of Venetian colouring); and a Venetian lady eloping with her lover, by Mr. C. E. Hallé, the painting in which scarcely required so large a canvas. Our readers are acquainted with the characteristics of the painters we refer to. Some copy more or less the old masters; too many are content to copy other copyists, when we have, of course, the blind leading the blind. Scarcely any affectation is too shallow or too morbid to find imitators; till a sort of *cultus* is promulgated for the indiscriminate worship of the results, mainly of neglected training, or the products of sheer imbecility, and appropriately enough the faith is protected by a band of amateur critics.

Sir Coutts Lindsay clearly shows his veneration for the Venetian masters, but it is at all events a manly admiration to which he testifies in the group of contemporary portraits called (the gentleman being represented in armour) "A Knight and his Daughter." The full-length figure of the forsaken *Ariadne* in a white robe, walking disconsolate on the seashore, can hardly, however, be referred to anything Venetian; and, since the position of the picture in a post of honour compels criticism, it must be added that it rises less above the usual level of amateurship than anything we had seen by Sir Coutts-Lindsay. The head of *Ariadne* reverted towards us might indicate that she had lost something on shore rather than that she was longing to see one who had disappeared over the horizon.

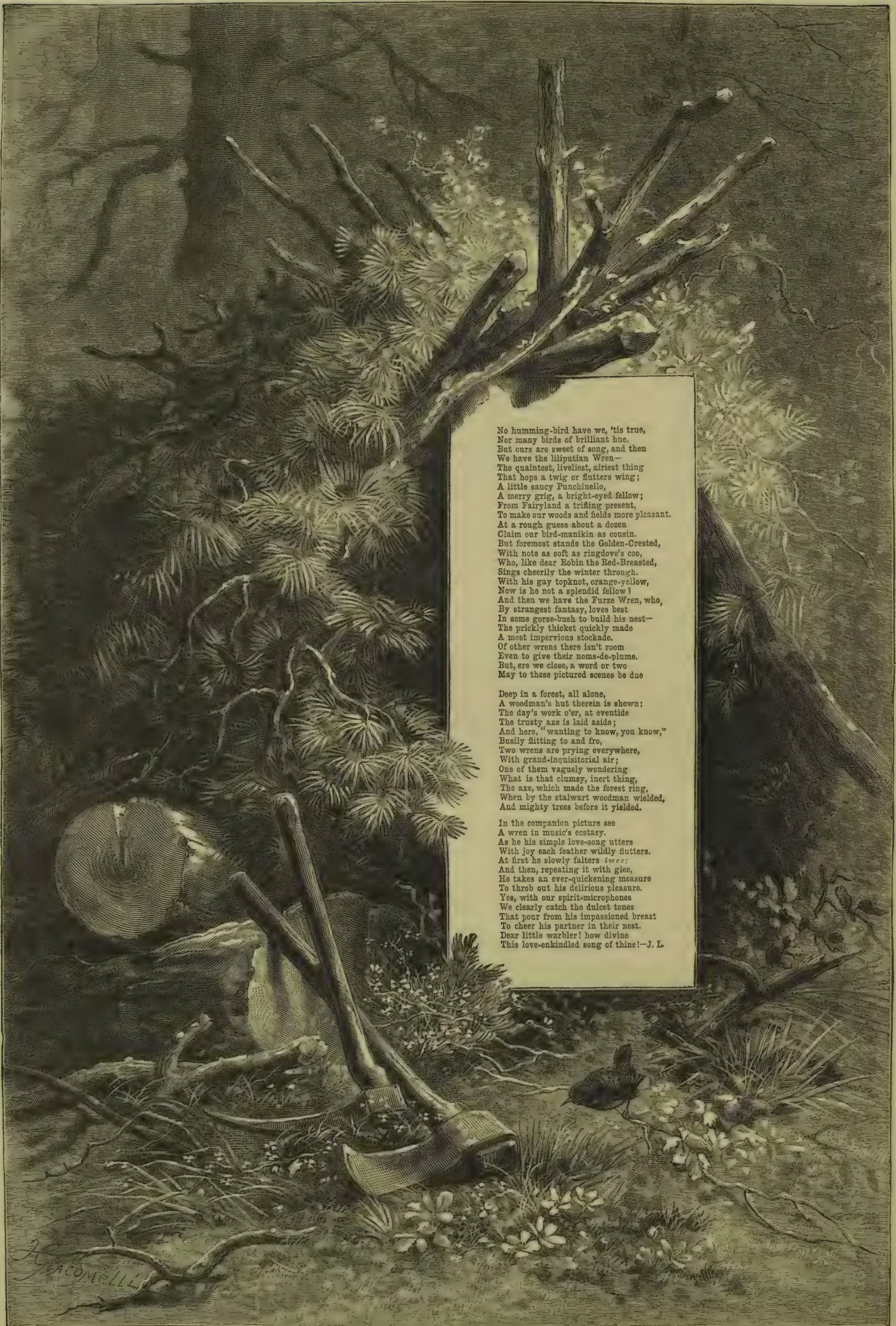
We must conclude with mention of etchings by Messrs. Whistler, Herkomer, and Tissot; and, among the sculpture, of the simple and natural terra-cotta statuette of Miss Violet Lindsay by Princess Louise, the pleasing small group by Count Gleichen of Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales—the elder teaching the younger to splice a rope; and Miss H. Montalba's expressive group of lovers called "An Anxious Pause."

An article on the Sculpture and Architectural Drawings in the Royal Academy is postponed until next week.

In our article on the landscapes in the Royal Academy Exhibition we accidentally omitted to notice a picture by Mr. W. Biscombe Gardner, which deserves a better place—"The Deepdene, Dorking, Surrey" (515)—sheep driven along a picturesque lane flanked by tall trees. The painting of the chequered sunlight and shade evinces a just sense of the artistic relations of tone, and it is altogether a work of unmistakable promise.

A spirited contest for the offices of president of the Oxford University Union Society and the librarianship was held last Saturday, and occupied the whole of the day. Mr. E. T. Cook, New College, as candidate for the former office, obtained 175 votes, Mr. R. Dawson, Hertford College, 169. Mr. Sargeant, of University, was elected to the librarianship.

Earl Granville yesterday week unveiled at Wolverhampton a colossal marble statue (by Mr. W. Theed) of Mr. C. P. Villiers, the senior member for the borough. The right hon. gentleman has sat in the House of Commons for forty-four years, and Lord Granville in his speech pointed out that while Messrs. Cobden and Bright were conducting the Free-trade agitation out of doors, upon Mr. Villiers lay the brunt of the battle in the House of Commons.



No humming-bird have we, 'tis true,
Nor many birds of brilliant hue.
But ours are sweet of song, and then
We have the lilliputian Wren—
The quaintest, liveliest, airiest thing
That hops a twig or flutters wing;
A little saucy Punchinello,
A merry grig, a bright-eyed fellow;
From Fairyland a trifling present,
To make our woods and fields more pleasant.
At a rough guess about a dozen
Claim our bird-manikin as cousin.
But foremost stands the Golden-Crested,
With note as soft as ringdove's coo,
Who, like dear Robin the Red-Breasted,
Sings cheerily the winter through.
With his gay topknot, orange-yellow,
Now is he not a splendid fellow?
And then we have the Furze Wren, who,
By strangest fantasy, loves best
In some gorse-bush to build his nest—
The prickly thicket quickly made
A most impervious stockade.
Of other wrens there isn't room
Even to give their noms-de-plume.
But, ere we close, a word or two
May to these pictured scenes be due

Deep in a forest, all alone,
A woodman's hut therein is shown;
The day's work o'er, at eventide
The trusty axe is laid aside;
And here, "wanting to know, you know,"
Busily flitting to and fro,
Two wrens are prying everywhere,
With grand-inquisitorial air;
One of them vaguely wondering
What is that clumsy, inert thing,
The axe, which made the forest ring,
When by the stalwart woodman wielded,
And mighty trees before it yielded.

In the companion picture see
A wren in music's ecstasy.
As he his simple love-song utters
With joy each feather wildly flutters.
At first he slowly falters *two*;
And then, repeating it with glee,
He takes an ever-quickening measure
To throb out his delicious pleasure.
Yes, with our spirit-microphones
We clearly catch the dulcet tones
That pour from his impassioned breast
To cheer his partner in their nest.
Dear little warbler! how divine
This love-enkindled song of thine!—J. L.



"IN MUSIC'S ECSTASY."

THE MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

Macmillan will, perhaps, excite the most general attention of any periodical this month by reason of a formal vindication of Lord Derby, understood to possess an "inspired" character, and bearing internal evidence of the fact. The apology, however, almost entirely passes over those portions of his Lordship's conduct which have subjected him to the charges of irresolution and subservience to foreign influences, and deals solely with his refusal to concur in the Berlin memorandum, a question of comparatively little interest. We must accordingly consider it as a manifesto rather than a defence, and, read in this light, it can only be construed as an overture to the Liberal party. The Dean of Westminster's paper on "the historical aspect of the American Churches" is another manifesto in disguise, indirectly holding up the liberality of the Episcopal Church in America to the imitation of the community at home. Mr. Jack's further extracts from Burns's commonplace-book contain interesting references to the poet's marriage and his flirtation with "Clarinda" (Mrs. Maclehoze). Mr. Freeman's sketches from Syracuse are graphic in themselves, and inspired by true historical enthusiasm.

"Susanna" and "Mademoiselle de Mersac" are continued in the *Cornhill* without abatement of interest, but the strength of a good number lies in three occasional papers. "Old Joquelin's Bequest" is a delightful extravaganza, in the best style of the writer, to whom the readers of this periodical have already been indebted for so many entertaining sketches of French life. The incidents, indeed, are highly farcical; but the reader will probably be too judicious to question the legitimacy of his enjoyment. "Village Life in the Apennines" is a charming and genial sketch of this picturesque phase of human existence, especially the autumnal chestnut harvest. In "Pleased with a Feather," Mr. Grant Allen ingeniously points out how many serious problems, going down to the roots of the deepest researches with which the human intellect can be engaged, may be suggested by the contemplation of an object so simple and familiar. Professor Dowden's review of Spenser's heroines is also an excellent paper.

Blackwood is chiefly occupied by fiction—the continuation of "Reata," with its brilliant Mexican pictures; the conclusion of Mr. Trollope's powerful but painful "John Caldigate," with its strong family likeness to his earlier writings; and a too lenient review of some of the monstrosities of modern French realistic fiction. A narrative of the recent inundations in Hungary, by an eye-witness, not only gives a dismal picture of recent calamities, but suggests the probability of their recurrence on even a more extensive scale.

Fraser opens with a most lugubrious disquisition on Indian finance, the tone of which, with the fullest admission of the gravity of the crisis, appears most needlessly pessimistic when it is considered how much it depends on the fluctuations of a single commodity, whose present depression may be merely transitory. The pervading assumption, moreover, that national bankruptcy is necessarily synonymous with national ruin, is contradicted by contemporary facts patent to everybody. The encouraging experiences of an Indian coffee-planter form the subject of a more cheerful paper. There are besides a scholarly article on Ausonius, a picturesque one on the New Zealand Geysers, a retrospective review of the early days of the magazine, and a judicious selection of moral and æsthetic passages from Schopenhauer.

The *Nineteenth Century* is chiefly remarkable for the contributions of two eminent ex-Cabinet Ministers on subjects of practical importance. Earl Grey deplores the recent protective legislation of Canada and other colonies, which, he justly points out, by destroying the commercial, menaces the political unity of the Empire. His remedy, the establishment of a kind of consultative body at home, with a right of veto on such legislation, and composed of representatives of the colonies and the Colonial Office, might work if the colonists were in a more reasonable humour than we generally find them. Mr. Lowe assails Mr. Wallace's proposition of commercial reciprocity in a paper full of argumentative power; but which, nevertheless, scarcely recognises the fact that Mr. Wallace's project rather bore reference to an anticipated than to an actual state of things. Whenever manufacturers really find themselves in danger from foreign competition, Mr. Lowe's axioms of political economy, sound as these abstractedly may be, will lose most of their weight with them; nor is it so certain that even the consumer would not prefer an enhancement of prices to an enhancement of poor rates. The most important of the other articles are also of a solid kind, including Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of the Greek cause under the Berlin Treaty, Mr. Bear's vigorous plea for an amendment of the land laws, and Mr. Holyoake's denunciation of State interference with the relations of capital and labour. The conclusion of Mr. Myers's essay on Victor Hugo is written in a more appreciative strain than the first part, but still leaves the great poet under the imputation of an egotism more colossal than his genius. Lord Blackford's review of Canon Mozley's essays, and Mr. Blind's account of the Odinic stones recently discovered in Shetland, possess both literary and philosophical interest.

The leading papers in a varied but not very weighty number of the *Fortnightly Review*, are Mr. Barham Zincke's experience of the manner in which large landed properties are propped up by the Poor Law; Mr. Baden Powell's proposal for the substitution of a nominated for an elective Upper Chamber in Victoria, and Colonel Chesney's review of the financial condition of India. Colonel Chesney does not take a very desponding view of this question apart from the depreciation of silver, which he proposes to counteract by the introduction of a gold standard, though not necessarily a gold currency. The fragment of the late lamented James Macdonell's unfinished work on France is chiefly remarkable for a spirited portrait of Louis XVIII. Mr. Grant Duff's essay on Lord Chesterfield proves by copious extracts how respectable a rank Chesterfield occupies among practical moralists, notwithstanding his notorious aberrations upon some points.

The flood of strictly practical discussions of Indian affairs from a strictly practical point of view is agreeably relieved by Dr. Döllinger's survey from a more elevated standpoint, translated in the *Contemporary Review*. Although by no means blind to the difficulties of administering India on European principles, Dr. Döllinger evidently does not expect the Providential mission imposed upon this country to be frustrated by financial embarrassments, armed resistance, or even the shortcomings of those upon whom it has devolved. Sir Benjamin Pine, late Governor of Natal, but removed from the dissatisfaction occasioned by the now half-forgotten affair of the Chief Langalibale, contributes a very temperate disquisition on our Zulu troubles, which he traces to the annexation of the Transvaal. The general tone of his remarks is favourable to Sir Bartle Frere, although some of the latter's complaints against Cetewayo are pronounced frivolous. Sir Benjamin calls attention to the curious and little-known fact of a large Huguenot element in the Dutch population of the Cape. Professor Caird continues his impartial analysis of the Positive Philosophy by a criticism of Comte's celebrated doctrine of the

three necessary stages of human thought. Mr. Blind's account of past conspiracies and abortive constitutional movements in Russia, and the St. Petersburg correspondent's review of the present condition of the country, are in some sort complementary, and highly suggestive. According to the correspondent, the internal disquiet has caused a great subsidence of aggressive and Pan Slavistic feeling.

The most interesting contribution to the *Gentleman's Magazine* is Mr. Grant Allen's analysis of the constituents of æsthetic pleasure in Keats's poetry, especially the typical description of the supper delicacies in the "Eve of St. Agnes." We do not understand him to contend that the poet's felicities of diction were in all cases the effect of deliberate choice. Dr. Richardson, in an instructive paper, draws attention to the mischief frequently wrought by injudicious attempts to "harden" children, and the mischievous character of some popular recreations when carried to excess. Mrs. Linton's powerful story is continued with undiminished vigour; and Mr. Arthur Arnold powerfully advocates the political claims of modern Greece.

The *Month* has an article on Cardinal Newman's address at Rome, from which it may be inferred that English Catholics are inclined to support the Conservatives if the Church will let them. There are also to be noted the continuation of Mr. Stevenson's vindication of Mary Stuart, a learned Assyriological contribution by Dr. Strassmaier, and a narrative of the revolt of the Netherlands by Mr. Wilfrid Robinson, an amusing person who doubts whether the printing press has been a benefit to mankind, and conceives that the Spanish Inquisition must have been a "phantom" in the Netherlands, inasmuch as only seventeen persons were burned by it in 1564.

In the *University Magazine* Dr. Garth Wilkinson is the subject of an excellent memoir and photograph, and Miss Black's artistic and ingenious novelette, "Mericas," attains a satisfactory conclusion. We have also to notice Miss Robinson's elegant and successful essay in the exceedingly difficult hendecasyllabic metre; and a good general review of the "school of culture" in modern poetry, including Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, and others of less note.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is, as usual, full of variety. The most important paper is, perhaps, a highly suggestive one on the physical future of the American people, powerfully insisting on the influence of the extreme irregularity of the climate in developing a highly nervous physical constitution, but dwelling also on the tendency of improved social conditions to favour a reversion towards the type of the mother country. Mr. W. J. Linton's remarks on his own art of wood-engraving will command attention, especially his denunciation of the merely mechanical style, which threatens to destroy all delicate perception of artistic niceties. The social conditions of a Massachusetts manufacturing village at present, and of the English public for whom Shakespeare wrote, respectively form the subjects of two agreeable papers. *Scribner's* is also most varied, the contribution of most practical moment being perhaps a review of the resuscitated schemes for piercing the Isthmus of Panama by a ship canal; and the most generally interesting the specimens of the family correspondence of Madame Patterson Bonaparte, who seems to have been as worldly, selfish, and unamiable a woman as can be conceived.

The current number of *Time* is less interesting and original than its predecessors, though neither of the serials shows any symptoms of falling off, and there is genuine poetical power in Mr. Scudamore's "Ayesha." Lord H. Lennox's opinion on the parks of London is, of course, worth having; and Mr. Justin McCarthy's opinion of Home Rule might have been even more valuable if he had not avoided grappling with the real difficulty of the question, that of preventing local legislative bodies from meddling with Imperial affairs. The description of a Parisian rehearsal is a valuable contribution to the philosophy of acting.

Temple Bar furnishes entertaining reading in the sequel of "Probation" and the sketches of the dramatist Cumberland and of Catherine II., the latter, however, dwelling too exclusively on the Empress's crimes and vices to the neglect of her great qualities as a Sovereign.

In *Belgravia* we have chiefly to remark the continuation of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Donna Quixote," and a most amusing farcical trifle by Mr. James Payn, "An Independent Opinion." *Tinsley* commences a fiction by Mabel Collins, "A Corner of Bohemia," which promises well.

The most important contribution to *Good Words* is Sir William Thomson's paper on terrestrial magnetism, embodying an interesting account of its original discovery by Dr. Gilbert. We may also mention Mrs. Craig's and Mrs. Oliphant's fictions, and Mrs. C. Garnett's account of the philanthropic efforts now making for the improvement of the Scotch "navvies."

Cassell's Magazine is, as usual, replete with useful and entertaining matter.

The *Novelette* for June contains four complete tales, and excellent biographical sketches of George Augustus Sala, Jenny Lind (Madame Goldschmidt), Charles Dickens, and Grace Darling.

Besides a number of interesting articles and much information regarding the drama and the stage at home and abroad, the current number of the *Theatre* comprises two portraits of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, executed in permanent photography, exhibiting this lady both on and off the stage.

We have also received Part 25 of *The Cyclopædia of Costume*, Part 6 of the *Fern World*, *Masonic Magazine*, *Kensington, Golden Hours*, *Peep-Show*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Haydn's Dictionary of Popular Domestic Medicine*, *Haydn's Bible Dictionary*, *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, *Josephus, Men of Mark*, *Science Gossip*, *Magazine of Art*, *Science for All*, *Cassell's Illustrated History of Russo-Turkish War*, *Mission Life*, *Excelsior*, *Kind Words*, *Argosy*, *St. James's Magazine*, *Foreign Church Chronicle*, *Journal of Forestry*, *Our Native Land*, *Poets' Magazine*, *Charing-cross Magazine*, *Golden Childhood*; and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardener's Magazine*, *Day of Rest*, *Weekly Welcome*, *Social Notes*, *Young People's Paper*, and *Sunday Reading for the Young*. The *Fashion Magazines* received are *Le Follet*, *Ladies' Gazette* of Fashion, *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*, *Myra's Journal of Dress and Needlework*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly Journal*, *Sylvia's Home Journal*, and the *Ladies' Treasury*.

The first number of a literary and domestic magazine entitled *Home*, price sixpence, edited by Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of "George Geith of Fen Court," is announced for next month. The July number will contain the opening chapters of a new novel by Mrs. Riddell. Another work of fiction will appear in its pages, together with essays upon social subjects.

Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., was yesterday week presented with a beautifully engraved and inscribed gold casket (executed by the Goldsmiths' Alliance), inclosing an illuminated copy of the resolution of the Court of Common Council ordering the presentation of the freedom of the City, in recognition of his valuable services as a Post-Office reformer.

OBITUARY.

BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, a Baron of the Austrian Empire, died at his town residence, 148, Piccadilly, on the 3rd inst. He was born Nov. 22, 1808, the eldest son of Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfurt, and afterwards of London (who was advanced by Imperial Letters Patent, dated at Vienna, 1822, to the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian Empire), by Hannah, his wife, third daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, merchant, of London. He was grandson of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who founded the wealth and influence of this, the greatest perhaps of commercial families, by ransoming Frankfurt from the French in 1792, and by faithfully returning a large sum of money intrusted to his care by the Elector of Hesse. Baron de Rothschild, whose lamented death we record, and whose great monetary transactions indicate the financial history of the last fifty years, was in political life chiefly known for the part he took in the emancipation of the Jews and for his consistent advocacy of Liberal principles. In 1847 the Baron was elected M.P. for the city of London, at a time when the Jews were excluded from Parliament, and was consequently ineligible to take his seat until the passing of the Jews Disabilities Bill, in 1858. He remained a member of the House of Commons until 1874. He was a magistrate for Middlesex, and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London. He married, June 15, 1836, Charlotte, daughter of his uncle, Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfurt, and had issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Sir Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, Bart., M.P. for Aylesbury, was born in 1840, and succeeded to the baronetcy of his uncle, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Jan. 4, 1876. The late Baron's third son, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, was the owner of the horse that won this year's Derby. Baron de Rothschild's elder daughter, Leonora, married in 1837, her cousin, Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, and his younger, Evelina, married, in 1865, her cousin, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, but died Dec. 4, 1866. As a philanthropist, munificent in his charities, Baron de Rothschild will be long remembered. It was in his private room, in New-court, in 1846, that the British Relief Association was organised, by which, to use the words of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, "thousands of the Irish people were saved from starvation." He contributed largely to the building and endowment of Jewish synagogues in London, and founded a scholarship in the City of London School. Some months ago, when the National Life-Boat Institution accepted the gift of a life-boat, now stationed at New-haven, in Sussex, from the Jewish Sabbath schools, Mr. R. Lewis, the Secretary of that noble institution, recognised the characteristic liberality of the Rothschilds as displayed upon that occasion. The funeral of Baron Rothschild, which took place in the Jews' Cemetery at Willesden, was attended from his town residence in Piccadilly by a procession of forty mourning carriages, with the members of his family and many of his friends.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

DOWAGER LADY ELIBANK.

The Right Honorable Emily Maria, Dowager Baroness Elibank, who died on the 3rd inst. at Gravelly House, Hayward's Heath, Surrey, aged fifty-seven, was the only daughter of Archibald Montgomery, Esq., of Whim, in the county of Peebles, and granddaughter of Sir James Montgomery, first Baronet, of Stanhope, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. Her Ladyship was married, Aug. 6, 1838, to Alexander Oliphant, ninth Baron Elibank, and leaves two sons and two daughters, of whom the elder son is the present Lord Elibank.

LADY BURRARD.

Emma, Lady Burrard, who died at the Mount, Yarmouth, on the 2nd inst., aged eighty-three, was the widow of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart., Chaplain-in-Ordinary to four successive Sovereigns, and for thirty-seven years Rector of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. She was the daughter of Admiral Joseph Bingham, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., and was married to Sir George Burrard, as his second wife, May 1, 1816. Her Ladyship had two sons and two daughters—viz., Sir Harry Burrard, fifth and late Baronet, Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Burrard, late Grenadier Guards, Harriet, Mrs. Crozier, of Delaware, Lymington, who died in 1875, and Theresa, Mrs. Cooper, who died in 1849.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lady Rashleigh, at Stanley Lodge, Exmouth, in her ninety-third year.

The Rev. Edmund Henry Penny, for forty-one years Rector of Great Stamburgh, Essex, on the 28th ult., in his eighty-second year.

The Hon. Charles May, Chief Magistrate, Hong-Kong, on April 25, on his way home on board the P. and O. steamer *Khiva*, aged sixty-two.

Edward John Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., one of the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, on the 1st inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged eighty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, late Hants Artillery, and formerly of the Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 29th ult., at Anglesey, aged seventy-six.

Lady Edward Thynne, wife of Lord Edward Thynne, son of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., and daughter of the late C. A. Gore, Esq., 1st Life Guards, on the 31st ult., at the Hill House, Salisbury.

Lady Mitchell, widow of Sir William Mitchell, on the 29th ult., at Strode, Ivybridge, Devon, aged sixty-eight. She was the daughter of the late Richard Andrews, Esq., of Mudbury, was married in 1835, and was left a widow in 1878.

The Rev. Thomas Short, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, on the 31st ult., at Solihull, within a few weeks of completing his ninetieth year. He was sometime a Master at Rugby, and afterwards became tutor and Fellow of his College.

Arthur Clynton Baskerville Mynors, Esq., 60th Rifles, on April 25, at Fort Pearson, Natal, aged twenty-two. He was the second son of Robert Baskerville Mynors, Esq., of Treago, Herefordshire, and Evancoyd, Radnorshire, J.P. and D.L.

The Hon. Mrs. Methuen (Evelyn), wife of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, eldest son of Lord Methuen, and daughter of Sir Frederick Bathurst, Bart., on the 2nd inst., at Cannes. Mrs. Methuen was married only in June last year.

Frederick Wollaston, Esq., J.P. and D.L., late Major 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on the 31st ult., at Shenton Hall, Leicestershire, suddenly, aged seventy-four. He was the

Lady Harris and the Mayoress of Faversham on Monday laid the memorial-stones of a hall and club-house in course of erection for the Faversham Working Men's Club and Institution, in the presence of a large assembly. The club combines the advantages of an institute and reading-room with those of a public-house, alcoholic refreshments as well as tea and coffee being supplied. The reading-room is open on Sundays, but not the refreshment-bar. Lord Sondes and Lord Harris have contributed handsomely in support of the project.

With the access of cooler weather, chess is reviving in Australia and New Zealand. A tourney of fifteen players has been commenced in Sydney for three prizes given by the president of the club, value, respectively, £5 6s., £2 10s., and £1 6s.; and in Brisbane a handicap for nominal prizes is being organised, the lists comprising seventeen competitors, including Mr. Wisker, the late champion of England, who will, of course, yield large odds. In New Zealand a tourney for the championship of the colony will be played at Christchurch in the autumn. There will be three prizes, the first £100, and the others proportionate amounts.

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Ladies' Glacé Kid Oxford Walking Shoes, 8s. 6d.

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In accordance with a suggestion which has appeared in several of the sporting papers—namely, that "A morocco leather case or fancy wooden box, containing a bottle of Jockey Club Bouquet, or Opoponax Perfume, or any other of the thousand and one sweet scents from flowers made by Piesse and Lubin, would be a suitable object for a wager, and a far superior to a dozen of gloves as a memento of the race, the time, and the place." PIESSE and LUBIN beg to announce that they have now a variety of such Cases, containing various odours—Two-Bottle Cases, 21s.; Three-Bottle Cases, 31s. 6d.; Four-Bottle Cases, 42s.; Six-Bottle Cases, 63s.—all filled with any Perfume to order. No charge for engraving Monograms on Cases. The cases are made of cedar-wood, king-wood, myall-wood, and others; lined velvet, bottles cut all over. They have also a variety inlaid and with gold and silver caps, from 25 to £10. Orders with a Bank note enclosed attended to with dispatch. PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, London, W.

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ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cools and

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ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth

and prevents decay. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling out during hot weather. Ask any Chemist for Rowlands' Articles.

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—As a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from the other ailments of life aboard ship, see the following testimonial:—

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FAGGED, WEARY, AND WORN OUT, or any one whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain, use ENO'S FRUIT SALT. It always nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by natural means. It is pleasant, cooling, sparkling, refreshing, and invigorating. You cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease.

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MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 152 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

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IF inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM

will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 6d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 37, Newgate-street.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.

Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scum from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

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Beauty, a brilliant complexion, the fountain of youth. Bridal Bouquet Bloom for Beautifying the Complexion—a most agreeable and refreshing balm to the skin. Ever blooming, ever young. A vegetable liquid extracted from Nature's lovely blooms. This exquisite preparation, by a single application, requiring but a moment of time, imparts to the face, neck, arms, and hands a delicate softness and marble purity with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose.

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The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.

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